HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV NO 139— BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 14 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
18 June	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..		15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,604
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,535
5 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	MOOLTANx ..	11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..		20 820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1st Oct.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
8th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15th ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWAL-PINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,309
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONJA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23 September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application but a supplement is payable for Single Berth Cabins during June. The fares will be as follows :—

To London and Back by Sea £108
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMNA ..	8 437
8th Dec.	MANELA ..	8'303

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
15th June	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE INA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	3 June	15 June
Muroran Maru ..	537	19 ,,	2 July
*Sado Maru ..	5893	29 ,,	13 ,,

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru	12th June.	24th June.
Borneo Maru	24th ,,	6th July.
Indus Maru	13th July	25th ,,
Shunko Maru	25th ,,	6th Aug.

x Proceeds to Calcutta.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. Box No. 355.
Ta uilding, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Gloucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to :—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1929	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to —
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.
The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.
ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL
E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp : Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has adopted WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to :—

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 2 LACS.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazgaon, Bombay

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—"STANDARD", 7 seater Motor Car of 20 to 30 H. P. with Brand New Tyres and Tubes. Apply Box No. 100 Advt., Dept "Bombay Chronicle".

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CLEARANCE SALE—FOOTWEAR and LEATHER GOODS SAMPLES—Half slippers in Black or Tan Box Sides or Sambhur finished leathers. Sale prices Rs. 2-1/- to Rs. 2-12/- Many other interesting low priced lines. Write for clearance list. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., CHROMEPET P. O. S. India.

28690B

SILKS—Complete suit length, 3 1/2 yards by 54 ins., most durable and decent, for Rs. 6. Returned if unapproved. Limited Stock, THE BENARES INDUSTRIES LTD, Benares.

T R229

FREE TYPEWRITER CLEANING & OILING SERVICE. A typewriter can only do good work when the types are cleaned and it is oiled and kept in order. Especially during monsoon the machine becomes rusty if not properly cared for. Write us a line on your letter-head to-day and our man will call at your office and Dust, Clean and Oil your machine—no matter what make of typewriter you use without any charge.—STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 317, Hornby Road, Opp. Thomas Cook and Son, Fort, Bombay.

T

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PRACTICAL SEX BOOKS—By Prof. H. S. GAMBERS.—(1) Control over Birth (Illustrated.) Re. 0-12-0; (2) The Hidden Side of Sexual Science. Re. 0-12-0; (3). How to Build up Virility (by certain baths, breathing and muscular exercises etc.,) Rs. 0-8-0. (4). Self Pollution and how to overcome it (by Pranayama and other Yoga Methods) Rs 0-8-0; (5). Sterility its Causes and Treatment. Rs. 0-10-0; (6). PAINLESS Child Birth. Rs. 0-6-0; (7). Protection Against Venereal Disease. A practical treatise. Rs 0-4-0; (8). Four Easy Yoga Exercises for preventing seminal troubles and increasing retentive power tenfold. Re. 0-6-0; Complete set for Rs. 3 only. Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free BRIJMOHAN & CO., Katra Nihal Singh, Amritsar. Tele: 'HONESTY.' Telephone No. 941

L R239

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune-Teller, Prof. N. PURSHOTTAM, Empire Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

WE have relinquished the Agency of H. K. Mulford Company, Manufacturing & Biological Chemists, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

E. STELLA & CO.,

Bombay.

We have appointed Messrs. Ahmuty & Co., Ltd., E. D. Sassoon Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, as our Sole Agents for British India & Burma.

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY,

R. F. CHUTTER, Export Manager.

June 14, 1927.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that in the newly constructed Market at Chaupatty every commodity can now be purchased.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. S. KOWSHIK,
Superintendent of Markets.

A. C. Markets,
8th June, 1927.

28674

THE ANNUAL POONA EXHIBITION

OF THE

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

Will take place on August 20-27. Prospectus on application to SARDAR MUZUMDAR, Poona City.

28637

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR METRE GAUGE BOGIE RAIL TRUCKS.

Tenders are invited for the Construction in India and delivery of:—

1. 15, Metre Gauge Bogie Steel Rail Trucks 37'-0" long over head-stocks, 7'-6" width over sole bars complete with all fittings but without wheels and axles and vacuum brake.
   The Wagons are to be fitted with hand level brakes.
2. Copies of the form of tender, conditions of contract and specification can be obtained at Rs. 3/- per set on application to the Agent, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly. Applications for drawings of wagons should be made to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Golden Rock, who will supply the drawings at Rs. 1-8-0 per sheet, which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not. The number of sheets of drawings is 15.
3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tender Bogie Steel Rail trucks, Metre Gauge" and should reach the Agent, S. I. Ry., Trichinopoly before 11 a.m. on the 30th June, 1927, at which hour and date they will be opened by the Agent or an Officer acting on his behalf in the presence of any tenderers, who may desire to be present.
4. It may be noted that:—
   (a) the invitation to tender is being published in India only.
   (b) Tenderers may quote alternative rates for:—
      (i) Wagons completely erected at a site situated on the Railway for which the wagons are required;
      (ii) Wagons to be erected by the buyers. They must first be assembled at the manufacturers' workshops to ensure the subsequent erection can be effected without difficulty. The underframes must be rivetted up with the exception of the axleguards, all details must be securely packed and sheets and angles bundled. The whole to be delivered F. O. R. at the manufacturers' works.
      In either case the wheels and axles will be supplied by the buyers.
   (c) The period subsequent to the date of placing of order within which delivery will commence and within which the order will be completed, as well as the number of wagons that will be delivered per mensem must be stated, in the tender, in the last column of Schedule I.
   (d) The tender prices will be for the designs as made, but if any alteration in the design is found necessary at the time of placing the order or during the execution of the work, the consequent variations in the tender prices will be settled by negotiation.
   (e) The quality of the material and standard of workmanship must satisfy in every respect the specification laid down.
   (f) The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason; and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.
   (g) Tenderers must satisfy the Agent that
      (I) A substantial part of the manufacture will be done in India;
      (II) In making purchases of materials for the construction of wagons, Indian manufacturers will be given an opportunity to tender.
   (h) Firms that have not obtained previous orders for wagons should when submitting tenders, support the tenders with a certificate from the Indian Stores Department, to the effect that they possess workshops and appliances for turning out the work of the desired standard, and within the period quoted in the tender.
   (i) No covering letters to tenders should be sent.
   (j) After tenders have been submitted, no representative of the tendering firms will be granted interviews for discussion of matters connected with the tenders.

28696

NOTICE

THE ATTOCK OIL CO., LTD., profit for the year ending 31st December, 1926, £43,413-19-11 add unappropriated balance from 1925, £52,444-3-3 total £95,858-3-2 deduct depreciation Field, Refinery £70,000 leaving £25, 858-3-2 carried forward to year 1927. Annual General Meeting in London 24th June.

28694

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougalh Road, Ballard Estate, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1927, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st March, 1927.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 15th June to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1927. 28693

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WG. MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E D Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1927, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st March, 1927.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 15th June to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1927.

28692

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, a Call of Rs. 10 per share on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of this Company has been made and that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the registered Office on or before the 28th day of June, 1927, after which date interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum will be charged until the date of payment. The above call is made payable by such Shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 13th June, 1927.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:—Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

28697

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "CELEBES MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th June from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey Damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai VACHKORE, widow of Chaturbhuj Gordhan of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MULJI CHATARBHUJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort, employed in the service of Dhanji Kallianji Sharebroker, son of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 4th day of May, 1927.

MESSRS. CHITNIS, KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA
, Petitioner's Attorneys.

28695

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARSI AGIARY STREET BHENDI BAZAR WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Hasan Baxi & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Ebrahim Moosaji Sardaria the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jivaji Saloobhoy the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 18th February, 1922, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on TUESDAY, the 14th June, 1927 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at Parsi Agiary Street at Bhendi Bazar in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement six hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts according to the Schedule but 629 square yards according to the plan in the conveyance (out of which 117 square yards are of quit and Ground Rent tenure and the remaining 513 square yards are free) and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 463, 323, New Nos. 7728, 2610, 7609, Old Survey Nos. 1252, 1253, 1257, 1258 and New Survey Nos. 4496, 4497, 4569, 4570 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6949 Street Nos. 10-12-13 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Edulji Cawasji Fouzdar, on or towards the East by the Parsi Agiary Street aforesaid on or towards the South partly by the property of Gulamally Abdul Rehman partly by the property of Mulla Hassonally Mulla Khanbhoy and partly by the property of Mogul Haji Mahomed Razak Banarasee and on or towards the West by the property of Gulamali Abdul Rehman.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Hasan Baxi & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Hummum Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHETWADI ROAD NOW TRIBHOVAN ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions of Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Anandrao Gajanan Pradhan and pursuant to the Power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 14th July, 1925 and made between the said Anandrao Gajanan Pradhan of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises this day TUESDAY, the 14th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of land (Foras Freehold tenure) together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Khetwadi Road now known as Tribhovan Road on the North side thereof admeasuring about 174 square yards and 1/3 of another square yard bearing Collector's Old No. 75 New No. C/13572 Old Survey No. 186, New Survey No. 1F/7386 and assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 1898 (4) Street No. 16 and Cadastral Survey No. 1182 of Girgaon Division and bounded on the North by the property of Deonath Govind on the South by the Khetwadi Main Road (also called the Tribhovan Road) on the East by the property of Baba Luxman and on the West by the property of Anandrao Waman Sheth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 PACKAGES OLD SPINDLES.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO, will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms by order of the bank concerned:—

16 cases and 10 casks old spindles (1/3rd roving and 2/3 spinning).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE IN DEOLALI AND NASIK.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VACANT PLOTS OF LAND AT DEOLALI AND NASIK.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver in suit No. 791 of 1923 (Gulbai v/s. Cowasjee), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on their respective premises:—

Lot No. 1—On SUNDAY the 10th proximo at 11 a.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Deolali.

All that piece of vacant land situate at Balatgaon in Deolali (Nasik District) bearing Collectors' Survey No. 39 Pot No. 2, admeasuring about 3 acres 3 1/2 ganthas and assessment (akar) is Rs. 8-12-0.

LOT NO. 2—At 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises at Nasik.

All that piece of vacant land with a well thereon, situate in Nasik in the Nasik District, bearing Collector's Survey No. 107, Pot No. 1, admeasuring about 11 acres, 27 gunthas and assessment (akar) is Rs. 14-6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 WAGON HARD COKE.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th June, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at Byculla Goods Depot, under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway, and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890.

1 wagon hard coke.

(Invoice No. 56, 60, 63 of 7, 10 and 14-5-27 Kusunda to Byculla.)

N. B.—Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

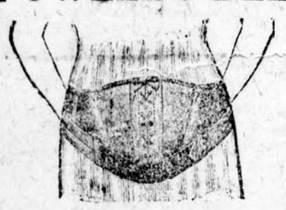
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY
A HIGH CLASS QUALITY
AT A MODERATE PRICE
TRY IT
WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50YEARS
AND
STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS
JOHN CRABBIE & COY LTD.
DISTILLERS,
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

THE LARGEST ORGANISATION OF ITS KIND IN INDIA.
POWELL'S BELTS & TRUSSES.



BELTS: for Pregnancy, Accouchment, Umbelical Hernia, Floating Kidney and general Support are manufactured at our place. All kinds of Men's Belts are ready in stock.

TRUSSES: are manufactured by us in a very scientific way and are the best in shape and quality and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction to the users. Our unsurpased Factory which is the only one of its kind in India and other facilities at our command enable us to meet the requirements of our clients in the most satisfactory manner.

It is a well-known fact that we are the PIONEERS in the manufacture of Deformity Appliances, Artificial Limbs, Belts, Trusses and have contributed more than any one else towards the amelioration of the suffering humanity. Our forty years' experience in this line is at the service of our customers. We have now become so much perfect in the manufacture of these articles that from the year 1925 Government of India has been pleased to appoint us as Contractors for the supply of Artificial Limbs, Deformity appliances etc. to all the deformed patients belonging to the Civil and Military Hospitals throughout India.

N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY. 4.

LIFE INSURANCE
MADE EASY
LOWEST COST.
Consult
ASIAN ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Asian Building,
Ballard Estate,
Fort, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

ALMOST GENERAL RAINFALL

WILL SOON EXTEND TO PUNJAB

SIMLA, June 12.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended into the central parts of the country and widespread rain has fallen in the Peninsula. Conditions are suspicious in the neighbourhood of the Andamans, and the monsoon is vigorous in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

The weather is disturbed over north-west India, where extensive dust or thunderstorms have occurred.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, Malabar, Hyderabad, and Madras Deccan and local in Lower Burma, Rajputana, West Central Provinces, and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Panjab East and north and north Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are: Victoria Point one inch, Mergui half, Tavoy two, Akyab three, Tezpur half, Cherrapunji five, Berhampore one, Bogra three-quarters, Jalpaiguri one, Bikaner and Saugor quarter, Seoni one and a half, Bombay and Ratnagiri three-quarters Marmagao half, Karwar, Parbhani one, Nizamabad three, Gulbarga and Hanamkonda one and a half, Hyderabad (Deccan) three, Mercara half, Mangalore two, and Kodaikanal, Cuddappah and Masulipatam one.

Forecast: Extension in the United Provinces and the Panjab.—A. P.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs, on Monday, the 13th of June 192'.

STATIONS.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta	0	0.03	—0.03
Multan	0.21	0.13	+0.08
Rawalpindi	0-10	0 51	—0.41
Lahore	0.59	0 18	+0.32
Hissar	0.17	0.37	—0.20
Amba'a	0.27	0.35	—0.08
Delhi	0	0.46	—0.46
Agra	0	0.28	—0.28
Mainpuri	0.12	0.11	+0.01
Jhansi	0	0.38	—0.38
Cawnpore	0.07	0.79	—0.63
Allahabad	0	0.46	—0.46
Jacobabad	0	0.04	—0.04
Karachi	0	0.10	—0.10
Bikaner	0.68	0. 7	+0.41
Ajmer	0	0.39	—0.39
Jaipur	0	0.41	—0.41
Kotah	0	0.82	—0.82
Mount Abu	0.55	0.47	+0.08
Bhuj	0	0.33	—0.33
Dwarka	0.08	0.38	—0.30
Veraval	0.02	0.90	—0.88
Rajkot	3.30	0.96	+2.34
Bhavnagar Para	0.95	1.06	—0.11
Surat	0.52	1.14	—0.62
Ahmedabad	0.04	0.47	—0.43
Deesa	0.10	0.21	—0.11
Neemuch	0.05	0.69	—0.64
Indore	0.50	1.79	—1.29
Jabbulpore	0.04	0.65	—0.61
Saugor	0.37	0.42	—0.05
Hoshangabad	0	1.50	—1 50
Khandwa	0.85	1.60	—0.75
Akola	1.45	1.81	—0 36
Amraoti	0.50	2. 9	—1.69
Nagpur	0.81	2.78	—1.97
Chanda	0.58	2.26	—1.68
Raipur	0.09	2.01	—1.92
Bombay	1.24	5.09	—3.85
Ratnagiri	1.98	11.78	—9.72
Marmagoa	3.66	11.99	—8.33
Karwar	9.84	16.19	—6.35
Malegaon	3 41	2.07	+1.34
Ahmednagar	1.23	2.84	—1.61
Poona	1.35	2.05	—0 70
Sholapur	2 96	2.45	+0.51
Bijapur	1.58	1.99	—0.41
Belgaum	0.02	3.25	—3 23
Aurangabad	2.15	2.15	0
Nizamabad (Indur.)	3.20	1.44	1.76
Hyderabad	3.73	2.01	1 72
Mangalore	22 37	16·69	+5.77
Calicut	22.43	15.14	+7.29
Cochin	18.46	12.50	+5.96
Trivandrum	7. 2	6.68	+0.44
Colombo	6.15	4.64	+1.51
Masulipatam	2.23	1.97	+0.54
Bellary	1.48	1.00	0.48
Cuddapah	2.99	1.26	+1.73
Madras	0.21	0.87	—0.66
Bangalore	1. 2	1.80	—0.14
Coimbatore	1.30	0.70	0.65
Trichinopoly	1.46	0.74	0.78
Negapatam	0.45	0.49	—0 00

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 13th June, 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th June, 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded over the central parts of the area and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the southwestern districts and in defect generally in the rest of the province. Temperature was generally below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and the air is drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the east of the province and the minimum alone in the central parts. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and north-west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and in defect locally in Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were markedly below normal in north and east Rajputana and the maximum alone in upper Sind and central Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 106deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para has had 0.45" of rain and Indore 0.50", Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Kathiawar and south Gujarat and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Cutch and locally in Gujarat and Central India West. Temperature was almost normal throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.80" of rain, Akola 1.45", Amraoti 0.29" and Nagpur 0.62". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Berar and in defect generally elsewhere. Maximum temperature was above normal at Akola; the minimum was higher than usual at Hoshangabad and lower in the region of rainfall. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 105deg. at Akola.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.11" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.90", Marmagao 1.67" and Karwar 1.82". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 89deg. .5 (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 81deg. .4 (2deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 2.45" of rain, Ahmednagar 0.12", Poona 0.42", Sholapur 0.15" and Aurangabad 1.63". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Poona and the minimum lower at Malegaon; elsewhere temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous on the west coast of the Peninsula and has caused an extension of rainfall in the Bombay Deccan and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, and the west Central Provinces and local in Central India West, north Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 3.53" at Mangalore, 1.79" at Calicut, 0.77" at Cochin, 0.27" at Trivandrum, 0.78" at Cuddapah and 0.18" at Negapatam.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Bombay Deccan and the west Central Provinces.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadev Road, Bombay.
June 13.

		Rs. a. p.
HADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 12 0
Century	„	0 11 6
Jacob	„	0 11 9
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 11 6
Apollo	„	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705	„	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 3
Phoneix	„	0 15 3
Pallaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 14 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0 15 0
Kalamardan	„	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	„	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH(Light weigh) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	„	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 9
David Mill	„	0 15 9
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 3
Moon Mill	„	0 15 3
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 0
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 14 6
Sakuntala	„	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 3
Globe	„	0 14 3
Rachael	„	0 14 3
Palkhi	„	0 14 6
Maher	„	0 14 9
Kechhwa	„	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 0
Textile	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 3
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	0 15 6
Mun Mill	„	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 3
Century	„	0 15 6
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 3
1386 Tata	„	2 12 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 0 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 0 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarj	„	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney	„	7 10 0
Hindustan	„	7 10 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent	„	2 3 6
Apollo David	„	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD

Bombay June 10th.
Spot Prices.

Description	9-6-27	2-6-27
Bengals F.G.	305	304
S/Punjab F.G.	301	300
Rajputana F.G.	305	304
Broach F.G.	336	336
Saw-Gd. Dharwar F. G.	345	345
P/American F. G.	344	344
Kadi-Viramgaum F.G.	338	345
Dholleras F. G.	334	341
Kalagin F. G.	337	340
Surat F. G.	4 1	381
Navsari F .G.	411	396
Oomra Fine	330	329

Spot Prices

Description.	9-6-27	2-6-27
C.P. No. 1 Fine	312	3 1
C.P. No. 2 Fine	336	335
Khandesh F.G.	329	3 7
Muttia F. G.	317	315
Compta Gd.	363	356

Hedge Contracts.	Futures 9-6-27	2-6-27	S. Rates 6-6-27
Bengal Dec. Jan'28	291	289	286
Broach July/August	335	337	334
Do April/May'28	341	338	337
Oomra F. July	325	326	323
Do Dec/Jan'28	325	322	321
Southerns May/June	329	..	328

Receipts for the week ending 9th June.

	1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	2167	4409
Oomras.	11361	8954
Dholleras	9023	7641
Broach	5155	689
Southerns.	16 32	16511
Persians.	65	..
Americans.	17510	..
Egyptians	..	173
E. Africans	769	675
Other sorts.	..	..
Total.	62885	39017

Exports for the week ending 9th June

	Bales.
United Kingdom	4637
Continent.	6510
China.	..
Japan	42108
Coast Ports	892
Total.	54147

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	220
China, Japan & Coast Ports	23762
Total.	23982

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th June.

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2783313	3055601	3336182	3170017	3392484

Exports from 1st. Sept. to 9th June.

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	17081	43894	16956
Continent	298781	442572	531016
China	16 142	353232	29.052
Japan	1164834	1 01745	13 7420
Coast Ports.	20635	21894	20447
U.S.A.	726	1450	9979
Total.	1670112	2061887	2243170

	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	144931	111815
Continent	869372	5874 0
China	199515	348417
Japan	1189784	1528922
Coast Ports	48123	45235
U.S.A.	..	..
Total.	2151725	2621889

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. 1926 to 9th June 1927 1,18,530 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept., 1926 to 9th June 1927 7,44,428 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th June 1927 6,58,515 bales.

COUNTY COUNCIL FOR BOMBAY

CORPORATOR'S PROPOSAL.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar has tabled a motion for consideration at the June meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, asking the Commissioner to suggest a scheme for decentralising the municipal administration of the city on lines similar to the London County Council. The proposition runs as follows: "(1) That the Commissioner be requested to report as to the feasibility of so decentralising the municipal administration of the city as to run it on lines similar to the London County Council, treating the present wards as independent units under the co-ordinating authority of the City Corporation.

"(2) That in the meantime with a view to ascertaining how far the different wards of the city can be worked as separate units without disturbing the present working machinery considerably or without impairing efficiency or increasing the cost of the establishment, the Commissioner be requested to furnish at an early date the population, area, income and expenditure of each of the wards, approximate figures being given wherever it is not possible to give actuals, and also to report whether it is possible to give any concrete form to these suggestions without recourse to legislation and, if so, to submit definite proposals in the matter."

CALCUTTA WEEKLY SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. V. B. A. GANNY.

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Jutes:—This week the market for this section was steady and towards the close the values appreciated owing to an improving tone in Hessians. There has been good ready demand for fabrics and the rates all round moved up. Howrah, Clive and National opening at 47|3, 42 and 33-4 closed at 48 42| 10 and 33|6 respectively. The higher price shares showed a good improvement and values were steady with buyers over. Auckland had good demand and closed at 337. Lansdowne touched 314. Union 710. In Yule Group, Caledonian closed at 710, Orient had great turnover at 296 and closed steady at 304.

Cottons:—Only a very small volume of business was put through in this section. Dunbar receded from Rs. 240 to 220 and closed at Rs. 227. Bengal Nagpur have sellers at about Rs. 23|8.

Coals:—The tone continues quiet but steady. Bengal, Burrakur and Raneegunge have maintained their prices and are quoted 454|8, 16 and 30|8 respectively. Bengal-Nagpur were in keen demand without sellers and have been quoted Rs. 65.

Tea Shares.—The tone is steady and prices have receded a little. Gielle and North Western Cachar have been buyers. There were enquiries for other denominations too. The future outlook is favourable.

Banks:—Imperial P. P. and Contry shew some improvement and are being quoted 14900 and 370 respectively. Central Bank were done up to Rs. 29.

Government Securities:—The tone is steady as reported in our last issue.

Miscellaneous:—There was a very good interest being taken among shares of Engineering section in this week. The chief features were Indian Iron and Steel, Calcutta Tramways, Bengal Telephone and Indian Galvanizing. Bengal Iron the Share of £1—had a good deal of buying at 15s. in London. Indian Iron and Steel which after opening at Rs. 124 advanced to Rs. 13|12 receded to Rs. 13 but on publication of a better prospective report firmed up and closed at Rs. 13|10 with buyers over, though final dividend has been declared annas six. Calcutta Tramways had buyers up to Rs. 13|8. Bengal Telephone were active at Rs. 14, and galvanizing were picked up at 7|4. Burs are easier and are quoted Rs. 280. Burma Finance and Mining declared a dividend of annas eight which is rather less than expected, were steady at 6|8. A parcel of Burma Corporation fetched Rs. 10|8.

CONFIDENCE IN GOVT. WILL GO

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S PROTEST

The following telegram was addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, on the 13th June, 1927, regarding the Report of the Cotton Textile Tariff Board:

"The publication of the Textile Tariff Board's Report six months after its submission to Government and the resolution of the Government on the same issued simultaneously with it have proved extremely disappointing to the commercial community and show how woefully the Government of India are indifferent to the claims of Indian trade and industries. Their appointment of the Tariff Board followed by a comprehensive enquiry, and the seemingly careful consideration which Government were giving to the Report induced a general feeling that the inquiry would yield definite results. The findings of both the majority and minority reports show that the Tariff Board realised and appreciated the special difficulties of the Textile industry, but even these findings, cautious as they are, have been rejected by the Government of India, on grounds of the most flimsy character. The textile industry is the premier industry of the country, and the prosperity of India in general and the Bombay Presidency in particular is dependent on it. Refusal to consider the right remedies for the betterment of its position can only emanate from a Government which are totally wanting in comprehension of the vital problems of the country. My Committee protest emphatically against their action which coming so soon after the unfortunate ratio controversy will withdraw all public confidence from the Government whose policy towards Indian trade and industries cannot be explained on any other hypothesis than that it is guided and dictated by interests other than Indian."

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shaikhadwalla Building,
RAWLIN STREET,
Bornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. 22569

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

June 13.

The Market opened steady this morning. Jaishta was quoted at Rs. 60/5. There was absence of any demand and prices gradually declined under narrow trading on some liquidation. The undertone of the market is quiet and there is not much demand for spot. Closing quotations remained as under:—

Bar Silver spot	60	1	0
Jaishta	60	0	0
Ashad	60	1	0

GOLD.

13 June, 27.

The market quiet but steady with a small demand.

Bar Gold Spot.	21	8	9
Jaishta	21	8	6
Ashad	21	8	6
National Bank	21	12	0
Chartered Bank	21	11	0
Central Bank	21	11	0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T/T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 176 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New Lork Dol. 4.85 21/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124. 01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.96.
London—Rome Liras 88.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49 1/2.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 13.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 13/32 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 3/4 5 per cent.
1 Month 4 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 13.

Bull operators bought fully this morning in opening in order to put up prices today being the budler day. Market opening at 77|13 went up to 77|14 but again declined to 77|13 at the close on selling by a local Bank. It is reported that the Bombay Municipality sold a big block of rupee papers through their favourite broker and bought sterling securities in exchange. This business is reported to have been done in "purdah" with a local Bank at favourable rates to the Bank.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/13/6.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/7.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/15-6.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/11.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/4.

6 per cent Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 103/4.

Tone of Market:—Delivery 15th June.

3 1/2 p.c. Paper Rs. 77-13-6; 1945/55 Rs. 107/15/6.

Steady.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

June 13.

The linseed market ruled rather easy on increased selling and closed for September delivery it Rs. 11-8-3.

The Wheat Market was quiet but steady with a small business and Sept. delivery closed at Rs. 8-2-9.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

MUKTSAR, (Punjab), June 11.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat Har	4	9	9
Wheat Bhadon	4	13	3
Wheat Asuj	5	0	0
Gram Jeth	3	13	3
Gram Har	3	14	0
Gram Asuj	4	2	3
Barley Jeth	3	3	9
Barley Asuj	3	9	6
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8	3	0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4	4	9

READY.

Wheat 4/8 to 4/14, Gram 3/12 to 3/14, Barley 3/3 to 3/4, Rapeseeds 7/10 to 8/4, Cottonseeds 4/0/6.

Market arrival:—Wheat 3,000 mds. Grams 3,000 mds. Barley 1,000 mds. Rapeseeds 50 mds.

Market Condition:—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 13.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 2d. per cwt. in Java Sugar Prices, Jamnagar C. I. F. rates also register a drop of about 3 to 4d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/6 per cent.
Transhipment, Rs. 10/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, June Sh. 14/11 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 14/9 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment, Octo-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 14/11 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jamnagar C I. F:—
Shipment, June Sh. 15/1 1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, July-Aug.-Sept., Sh. 15/- per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/9 per cwt.
Tone:—Weak.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, June 11.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

Week ending, 11/6/27.

Total in Sight	18,579,000 Bales.
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	499,000 Bales.
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	114,000 Bales.
American Cotton, Visible Supply	4,677,000 Bales.
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	432,000 Bales.
Total Sales	19,000 Bales.
East Indian Cotton Sales	200 Bales.
East Indian Cotton Stock	8,000 Bales.
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1,000 Bales.
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	300 Bales.
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000 Bales.
East Indian Cotton Speculation	—
American Cotton Afloat	76,000 Bales.
East Indian Cotton Afloat	15,000 Bales.
Total Afloat	291,000 Bales.
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	250,000 Bales.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS.—Narrow trading—Some profit taking—Range 18 Points.—Futures unchanged to 3 Points Higher.

LOCAL—Japanese demand easily supplied—Continuation of long liquidation—Local Rains—Liverpool opened weak—Later on Steady:

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following telegraphic information.

N. Y.—10th July—July option Highest 17.95 (10.10a.m) lowest 16.78 (2.53 p.m.)

N. Y.—11th July—July option highest 16.95 (10.15 a.m.) lowest 16.77 (11.20 a.m.)

Market advanced early on short covering but eased on long liquidation later (10-6-27).

Messrs. Langley & Co's report state as under:—

"Our advices regarding Americans on Friday and Saturday are very similar, stating the market advanced on each day at a result of drought news but declined later on general realising.

Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable D/ 11th Inst. from their New York friends:—

Market's strength is due to trade buying and scarcity of Contracts.

West Texas only partly relieved.

Purely weather market. Think present prices discounted existing conditions."

AMERICANS.

On Saturday the New York futures Market ruled steady at the opening and prices advanced 15 points during 15 minutes. There was absence of buying orders at this improved level and prices gradually declined under long liquidation. The close was steady futures closing unchanged to 3 points higher. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was closed on Saturday and is expected to open today at a rise of 15 points.

Little information is received during the last two days of the past week. Trading was rather narrow with some long liquidation at the advance. Drought still continues in parts of West Texas and if no relief is forthcoming immediately, we believe prices will be pushed higher in the near future as we believe the technical situation is again rendered healthy on account of some liquidation during the last two days.

LOCAL MARKET.

June 13.

Following small changes in New-York Market, the local forward market opened quiet Broach July|August being quoted at Rs. 338. There was a rush of long liquidation chiefly influenced by local rains and prices declined to 336|8. At this level some Japanese firm came out as buyer and prices rose. At the advance there was renewal of long liquidation with an easier tendency. The market closed weak at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J|A.	338	339	336|8	336|8.
Broach A|M.	341	343|8	340|8	340|8.
Oomra July	325|	328	326	326.
Oomra D|J.	324|8	328|8	326	326.
Bengal D|J.	293	294	292	292.

SEWRI MARKET.

June 13.

Reports of rains in Texas, resulted in an easy opener at a rise of 6 points against 14 points at Liverpool. Reports of good rains in Berar were received. A further cable from Liverpool showed 1 up with entire belt cloudy. Latest report showed Liverpool 8 points higher. The local market opened quiet but better Liverpool induces Jobbers to buy. Commission houses also bought moderatcly and the market closed steady.

Broach S|A.	334	336	334	335|12.
Broach A M.	338	340	338	339-8.
Oomra July	324	325|8	324	325.
Oomra D|J.	323	324|8	323	324.
Bengal D|J.	290	291	290	290-8.

SAMPIN MARKET.

June 13.

Sampin closed easy this morning as under:—

June 226-60—2-90.
Sept. 234-20—2-40.
Dec. 235-50—1-40|

DAILY ROOM RATES.

June, 13.

Bengal 290 D. J.
Broach 340 A. M.
Broach 336 J. A.
Umra 325 D. J.
Umra 325 D. J.
Southern 330 May June.
Bengal, 318 312 305 297.
S. Panjab, 314 308 301 293.
Rajputana, 318 312 305 297.
Broach, 346 342 336.
Sawjin Dharwar, 355 350 345.
P. A., 358 351 344 337.
Kadi Viramgam, 346 343 338.
Dholera, 342 339 334.
Kalajin, 345 342 337.
Surat, 407 404 401.
Navsari, 417 414 411,
Umra No. 3, 334 330 324.
C. P. No. 1, 346 342 336.
C. P. 2, 340 336 330.
Khandesh, 330 326 320.
Muthia 327 323-317.
Comptah, — 371 367 363.

READY COTTON SALES.

June 13.

200 Rali Bros Darwah	340
200 J J Kesha Khandwa	335
300 Volkart Bros Berar	335 fine.
100 R D Tata & Co. Raichur	330
100 R D Tata & Co. Bijapur	325
100 Narshi Nagshi Bijapur	323
100 Vardhman Bros. Alligarh	313
100 Vardhman Khamgaon	335
200 Vardhman Akot	334
200 Toyomunkwa Budarpur	340
300 Toyomunkwa Broach	340
200 E D Sassoon Bengal	308
300 E D Sassoon Bijapur	318
200 E D Sassoon upland	345
100 Currimbhai Africa	340

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 13

		Ready Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine M. G.	310
	Fine ,,	305
,,	F.G. ,,	300
Sindh-Punjab	Fine ,,	305
,,	F.G ,,	300
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M. G.	345
Nagpur	,,	337/39
Yeotmal	,,	337/39
Arvi	,,	330/35
mraoti	,,	330/35
Khamgaon-Akola	,, ,,	327/32
Mulkapur	,, ,,	327/32
Khandesh	,, ,,	325
Muthia	Fine ,,	335
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality ,,	330
Purna	Average ,,	330
Parbhani/Sailu	,, ,,	332/35
Indore/Ujjain	,, ,,	332/35
Burwah Sanavad		July Aug.+6/7
Broach Fine	M.G., F.G.,,	342
Westerns Good	MG	335
Cambodia Fine	M G	385/90
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G	342/45
Compta	F.G.M.G.	
Dhollera		
Kadi/Viramgam		

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 13

In full-pressed Bales. 10-6-27		Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	24	3,11,676	2,88,977
Central India	103	2,89,199	3,64,791
Barsi and Nagar	177	1,95,366	2,14,733
Hyderabad-Gaorani	114	67,719	73,512
Berar	300	5,61,066	4,71,043
Central Provinces		2,27,031	2,43,348
Total Oomras	17,98	16,52,057	16,56,464
Dholera	2250	1,70,880	2,61,734
N.W. Provinces	84	57,275	1,29,207
Rajputana	70	51,312	102,177
Sind-Punjab	20	1,1 391	287,356
Broach	483	2,35,769	3,11,672
Coompta & Dharwar	763	1,08,160	1,13030
Westerns-Northerns	1078	51576	72,481
Cocoanada	1	404	2208
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	202	21,766	37,8 1
Persian		4091	3,851
American		2,54094	17257
Egyptian and African		69,632	646,46
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	252	3,147	
Total	6,749	27,95,062	3060,971

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 9th June.

In full pressed Bales.

10-6-27	This year	Last year.
Europe	10 5	3,16,591 4,8 ,016
Japan & China	2980	13,22,916 15,54,977
Coast Ports	20,635	21,894
Up-country by Rail	118530	80,833
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	23,98	30,136
Total	4,065	18,62,654 21,75,856

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

June 13.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 10th inst.

Wheat	14,902 cwts.
Linseed	16,490 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	915 ,,
Gingellyseeds	332 ,,
Poppyseed	507 ,,
Groundnuts	3,365 ,,
Castorseed	3,987 ,,
Rice	2,763 ,,
Myrabollams	3,638 ,,
Cottonseed	3,156 ,,
Gram	1,766 ,,
Joowar	953 ,,
Barley	482 ,,
Bajree	679 ,,
Coal	259 tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE

CLOSING TONE EASIER

BOMBAY, June 13.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady and on expectations of higher dividends for Currimbhoy groups prices began to harden up. A steady tone was maintained but towards the close, prices ruled easy on account of heavy unloading by bull operators and an seasier feeling was noticeable. In the miscellaneous section there was pronounced weakness in the Bombay Burmah trading shares which attained a new low level of Rs. 558|12.

Tata Iron shares ruled steady at the opening when Deferreds were done at Rs. 200 but in the later trading prices ruled easy. Cements were quiet.

The general tone of the market is rather uncertain and there continues mixed feeling. There is nothing in the situation to cause any run away of the values in the near future. We think it is more a trading market within a small range of fluctuations and suggest purchases in easier markets and sales on bulges.

The following are to-day's closing quotations:

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as on
Bank of India	50	22	79	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	12
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial	500	40	1480	
Imperial Contributory	125	0	372	8
Union	5	0	3	15
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10		27	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	4
Indian Cement O.	350		208	12
Katni Cement O.	100		176	4
Katni Cement D.	10		650	
Punjab Cement O.	10		7	1
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	50	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	867	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	106	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Markhana	100	5 p.c.	88	
Pandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Sachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	700	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250		210	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		240	
Scindia Steam	15/0		16	12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000		827	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	140	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	69	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	104	
Surat Electricity	100		75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1073.	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	992	
Tata Power O.	1,000		560	
Tata Power P.	1,000		845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500		125	
Fort	475		150	
Harvey & Saba-Pathy	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	128	17/5	197	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	2	220	
New Berar	500	7	755	
New East India	1,000	9	980	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	5	540	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100		307	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	673	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	195	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	38	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	10
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	110	
Mackenzie	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	662	8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	132	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150		89	4
Tata Iron and steel Def.		80	195	
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.			53	12

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD.)

Bombay, 13th June 1927.

Receipts from 1st September to 9th June		27,88,313
Same time last season		30,55,601
Exports from 1st Sept. to 9th June	1926/27	1925/26
United Kingdom	17,081	43,994
Continent	2,98,784	4,42,572
China	1,68,112	3,53,232
Japan	11,64,804	12,01,745
Coast Ports	20,635	21,894
U. S. A.	726	1,460
Total	16,70,142	20,64,887
Total exports by Rail 1st Sept to 9th June		1,18,530
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1926 to 9th June 1927		7,44,428
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers & Mills in Bombay on 9th June 1927		6,58,515

Thacker	50		115	
Telephone	50	N?	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1250	
Endustrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	12
New India	25		23	12
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1990	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	422	8
Apollo	50		8	
Assur Virjee	100		2	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	362	8
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	9 6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	928	12
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts	50		75	
Century	100	10y	431	4
Central India O.	100	16	533	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100		57	8
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	155 157	8
Crescent	100	4	235	
Currimbhoy	250		260	
David	500		290	
Duria	100		170	
Kawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8		1 2	6
Ebrahimbhoy Tabanay	150	nil	29	8
Edward Sasson	200	nil	147	8
Elphinstone O.	100		26	
Emperor Edward	500		147	8
Fazulbhoy	100	25	95	4
Finlay	1,000		156	4
Framjee Petit	100		625	
Gokak	100	5	137	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1900	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100		250	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	391	4
Jamashed O.	250		70	
Khatau Makanjee	500		115	
Kilachand	25		3	6
Kohinoor	50	0	1275	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	1400	
Madhavrao Scindia	100		30	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		135	4
Madras United	250	15	515	
Manockjee Petit	1,000	50	1830	
Mathuradas	100		80	
Meyer Sassoon	100		95	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2275	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		128	12
Mysore	50	4	130	
New City of Bombay	100	10	165	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	331	4
Osmanabhai (100)	75		60	
Pearl	250	8	613	12
Poenix	100	10	418	12
Premier	100		12	8
Sassoon Cotton	100		14	
Sassoon Silk	500		630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	3675	
Simplex	100		181	4
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100		12	8
Standard	500		1625	
Swadeshi	500		165	
Swan	100		165	
Tata Mill O.	5		105	
Vishnu Cotton O.	50		2760	
Vishnu P.	500	35	600	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	970	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.				
Ahmedabad			422	8
Bombay Cotton			360	
Bombay Dyeing			928	12
Century	427 8	425	427 8	435
Central India			533	12
Colaba Land			156	4
Crescent			235	
Edward Sassoon			146	4
Fazulbhoy			951	4
Finlays			156	4
Globe			46	4
Gokak			137	1
Indian Bleaching			251	4
Indore Malwa			391	4
Kohinoor			1275	
Madhowjee			136	4
Mathuradas			80	
Meyer Sassoon			97	8
Mysore			130	
New great			331	4
Pearl			613	12
Pabany			292	8
Phoenix			418	12
Simplex			181	4
Swadeshi			528	12
Swan Mills			165	
Tata Mills			165	
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.			77 13	6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent			107 15	6

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 85,00,000	,, 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

EX-GOVERNMENT SERVANT AS CONTRACTOR.

FRESH REVELATIONS IN LIBEL CASE.

E GIN[illegible] MEETING AT WORLI.

MR. HARVEY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION ENDS.

Further hearing in Harvey-Nariman case was continued on Monday morning before Mr. H. P. B. Dastoor, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The crowd of visitors was unusually large, there being nearly a dozen ladies. At the outset Mr. Nariman submitted to the Court that he wanted to correct a statement standing on record. He applied for a search warrant to take possession of the books of accounts of Messrs. Manikchand Jivalal and Co., who had entered into business with the Development Department. Mr. Nariman further added that Mr. Manikchand Jivalal was not alone in the transaction. He had a partner in the business named Chhotalal Keshav who was responsible for a major portion of the transaction. A sum of Rs. 5,000 had gone to Mr. Manikchand Jivalal and the rest had gone to his partner. Mr. Nariman wanted to have a correct report prepared by an accountant because he wanted to remove a wrong impression from the mind of the court. The Magistrate informed Mr. Nariman that he would not take notice of any entries till they were proved.

Mr. Velinkar: Unless these books are proved by evidence, they cannot be taken up.

Mr. Baker (solicitor appearing on behalf of Lloyds Bank): The Bank should be ordered to produce the books. That is a more courteous way of doing things. The accused has to pay the expenses required for copying the necessary books of accounts.

Mr. Nariman: Under what section? Section No. 7.

Mr. Nariman: Under the Criminal Procedure Code I am entitled to have any document produced before the Court if that document is relevant to the case. Your Worship has to decide whether the production of books is necessary for the case. Can I atleast have the inspection of those books in order to see what part is relevant to the case?

The request was not granted.

MR. PARCELL'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Nariman: There is a letter addressed by the Executive Engineer to Major Parcell to this effect that he (the Executive Engineer) was directed to accept the latter's resignation. I remember the Public Prosecutor said that they had got nothing of that kind. Now Mr. Harvey, can you tell me that Mr. Parcell resigned in the very month when you advertised for tenders for Worli Chawls? I cannot say.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know one Mr. P. Billington, Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did he come from Madras? I don't know.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know his brother W. Billington? I don't know.

Mr. Nariman: Have you seen him with P. Billington? I don't recollect.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know the firm W. Billington and Co.? I have only heard of it.

Mr. Nariman: You have never seen the firm? Never.

Mr. Nariman: Do you mean to say that your department had no dealing with that firm? None to my knowledge.

MACHINES FOR PREPARING CONCRETE MIXTURES.

Mr. Nariman: Where do you get the machines for preparing concrete mixtures?

Mr. Harvey: What kind of machines do you mean?

Mr. Nariman: I am not submitting myself to any engineering examination. What are these machines called? Concrete mixtures.

Mr. Nariman: How many machines were there? There must be about 25. I don't know the exact number.

Mr. Nariman: Can you tell me from what firm you got those machines? Do you remember having bought any machine from Bellington and Co.? No.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know the firm Stuart and Lloyd? Yes, I do.?

Mr. Velinkar questioned the relevancy of the question. Mr. Nariman contended that the question was asked to elicit from the witness whether Mr. Lloyd of Stuart was in any way connected with the ex-Governor.

Mr. Nariman: This is in reference to my question which I put in the Council. I got no satisfactory reply then. I want to show that most of the orders were placed at much higher rate than was necessary.

Mr. Nariman: (To Mr. Harvey) Do you know Mr. S. M. Abdullah who was the Executive Engineer Materials? Yes.

Mr. Nariman then passed on to Mr. Harvey a letter from Mr. Abdullah.

Mr. Harvey: It is very difficult to read this letter.

Mr. Nariman: Had Mr. Abdullah anything to do with your contract?

Mr. Harvey: No.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT AS CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Nariman: You know one Mr. D. R. Vaidya?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Was he Assistant Land Aequisition Officer and then an Assistant Secretary?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know when the resigned?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Nariman: When you give contracts for chawls you must be making enquiries about the partners of the firms?

Mr. Harvey: I do not. It does not matter at all. I only care to know if they are good Engineers.

Here Mr. Velinkar got up to a point of fact and told the Magistrate that the man in question was not Mr. D. R. Vaidya but one Mr. C. V. Vaidya. He pointed out that the cross-examination was rather misleading.

Mr. Nariman: I certainly object to the counsel's objection that my cross-examination was misleading. Mr. Chintamani Vaidya is a minor son of Mr. D. R. Vaidya. The account in the books is in the name of Mr. D. R. Vaidya. I still maintain that several contractors were preferred for no economic grains. If you examine the books a very serious state of affairs will be disclosed. I have traced some of the books. The inspection of those books shows that there was a secret arrangement between the Contractors' firms and the Engineers of the Department. Some of the accounts books reveal that details have not been shown for large amounts of payment. Very big amounts are entered on "Kharachi Khata." I can see that there existed a secret arrangement whereby 25 per cent. of profit was assured to the officers of the Department. So far Gaya and Co., was concerned it was arranged that before final account was settled the contractors should pay the amount of profit in advance. Advance of cash was actually demanded when the final bill of the Gaya and Co., came up for payment. Mr. Harvey and others met together and made a provisional bill amounting to Rs. 1,20,000. When the advance was not realized the bill was cut down to Rs. 35,000. I can prove these facts from the books of accounts of Gaya and Co.

Mr. Velinkar: Does Mr. Nariman say that Mr. Harvey shared the profits.

Mr. Nariman: It was impossible for the officers of the Department to carry on any profiteering except with the consent or connivance of the Superior Officer.

Mr. Nariman: (To Mr. Harvey) you say that in 1922 and 1923 Mr. Vaidya was in Government service, holding a very high post?

Mr. Harvey: I do not recollect that.

Mr. Nariman: When did you know that this Vaidya was a partner in Gaya and Co

Mr. Harvey: I did not know it till very late.

Mr. Nariman: At the end of the work you recognised Mr. Vaidya who was connected with the Development Department?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. I did know it when the contract was completely gone through.

Mr. Nariman: Did he speak to you that he was representing Gaya and Co?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Will you kindly give me the approximate date of your conversation with Mr. Vaidya? When exactly did you come to know that he was connected with Gaya and Co?

Mr. Nariman: Can't you say when you came to know that Mr. Vaidya was a partner of Gaya and Co?

Mr. Harvey: No. I cannot say.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that a Government servant cannot enter into a contract so long as he is in service?

Mr. Harvey: I won't give the contract to a Government servant.

ONLY A MORAL PRECEPT.

At this stage a controversy arose on the point whether the law specifically prohibits a Government servant from entering into a contract. Mr. Velinkar opined that it might be a moral precept and not a law that a Government servant should not do a thing of that kind.

Mr. Nariman: Is it not a fact that Rs. 25 lakhs were paid to contractors including Gaya and Co., from time to time.

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: What time did the work take?

Mr. Harvey: Two years and some months

Mr. Nariman: The amount was paid in different instalments?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Was there no dispute about any bills?

Mr. Harvey: The bills were all running bills.

Mr. Nariman: Did the contractors did the work to your satisfaction?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. They had to do.

Mr. Nariman: You never heard of any complaint till after you returned from England?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Nariman: Gaya and Co., had no occasion to complain till you returned?

Mr. Harvey: I think there was none.

Mr. Nariman: Was there any difficulty about the final bill?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. Gaya and Co., expected from us double payments which we could not make.

Mr. Nariman: Do you remember that you and the engineers met to settle the final bill of Gaya and Co?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. We met at Worli.

Mr. Nariman: Did you reduce the final bill to Rs. 35,000?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did you count any figures?

Mr. Harvey: No. I did not go into any figures.

Mr. Nariman: May I take it that as a result of your conference you arrived at a sum of Rs. 1,20,000?

Mr. Harvey: We did not come to any final decision. I had doubts as to the truth of the second statement of Gaya and Co. I came to the final decision when I got the first document.

Mr. Nariman: Why could you not come to any decision at the Conference?

Mr. Harvey: I was suspicious about some claims of Gaya and Co.

Mr. Nariman: Was Mr. Vaidya present at the Conference?

Mr. Harvey: I don't recollect.

Mr. Harvey: I found that Messrs. Gaya and Co., forged a certain document. I disbelieved some of their claims. I reduced the claim to Rs. 35,000.

Mr. Nariman: You have said in one of your reports that the statement of contractors could neither be proved nor disproved and therefore no further payment would be recommended?

Mr. Harvey: I had doubts about the claims of Gaya and Co.

Mr. Nariman: Did you find anything suspicious between Gaya and Co., and your Engineers?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Was that the first suspicion?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did you doubt that there was any secret arrangement between engineers and contractors?

Mr. Harvey: I did not like the engineers not knowing what they ought to have known.

Mr. Harvey: Messrs. Gaya and Co., shortly after their contract, were asked to submit a detailed list of items. When the final bill came to be settled up I found that masonry work was connected with sanitary items. Gaya and Co., produced a statement and maintained that it was a true copy of the first statement. I found that from the second statement the contractors had excluded all masonry works and had increased rates for other items, thereby expecting to get additional payment for masonary works on false pretence.

A FORGERY?

Mr. Nariman: Can the second statement be called a forgery?

Mr. Harvey: I thought it was a forgery.

Mr. Nariman: Did you suspect any complicity between your engineers and contractors?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did you recommend Mr. Ham[illegible]?

Mr. Harvey: Yes, I did because he was a good Engineer and good organiser.

Mr. Nariman: Did you find him honest?

Mr. Velinkar objected to this question being put.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know whether there was any secret arrangement between your engineers and contractors whereby certain profits were made out of the amount received?

Mr. Harvey: I don't know.

Mr. Harvey: Do you associate me with those engineers?

Mr. Nariman: I want reply to my question.

Mr. Velinkar: I object to the question. It is very vague. It does not show what engineers Mr. Nariman means.

Mr. Harvey: As far as I am concerned there was no such arrangement with any contractor or anybody else. I know nothing about other officers.

Mr. Nariman: You know nothing about your Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Nariman: What did you really suspect about the contract of Gaya and Co?

Mr. Harvey: I thought that the Executive Engineers and the Assistant Engineers should have known the contents of the statement of Gaya and Co.

Mr. Nariman: Did you suspect that your Engineers were in complicity with the contractors?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did you take any action to investigate into the matter?

Mr. Harvey: I did investigate as far as I could.

Mr. Nariman: Did you make any report?

Mr. Harvey: I didn't as I couldn't prove anything.

Mr. Nariman: Did you recommend any contractors in preference to others?

Mr. Harvey: This is quite a different thing. The terms of contracts are very clear on the point.

The Court here rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS

Resuming after lunch Mr. Nariman further cross-examined Mr. Harvey.

Mr. Nariman: You recommended Hamid to act as Acting Superintending Engineer when you were going on leave?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did you think that he was qualified for the work he had to do?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Did you communicate your suspicions about Gaya and Co., to anybody?

Mr. Harvey: I don't recollect having done so.

Mr. Nariman: Is it necessary to incur any extra expenditure to have a cheque cashed. (To the Magistrate) we find items of Rs. 250 or more for getting the bills passed.

Mr. Harvey: I don't know any such custom.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that the amount of Rs. 12,799 was paid to Gaya and Co., on or about 29th March 1923?

Mr. Velinkar: That question is not relevant.

PROMOTION TO HIGHER POSTS.

Mr. Nariman: Was Mr. Mehta dismissed on your report?

Mr. Harvey: I cannot say.

Mr. Nariman: Is it a fact that some officers left the Department before their work terminated and you promoted some to higher posts?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Was Mr. Hamid one of the lucky ones who were recommended for promotion?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know one Mr. Bulkine, Harvey?

Mr. Harvey: I don't recollect that name.

Mr. Nariman: Was he a supplier to your Department?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. Nariman: Were Vora and Co., your suppliers?

Mr. Harvey: I cannot tell.

Mr. Nariman: Did His Excellency the Governor visit the place after his arrival in Bombay?

Mr. Harvey: Yes, he visited.

Mr. Nariman: Was any recommendation made by Government with regard to chawl construction?

Mr. Harvey: I don't know.

Mr. Nariman: Did not Government propose that chawl construction should stop immediately? Didn't you report that case the construction were stopped you would have to pay a large amount as compensation to contractors? Won't you admit that the actual amount spent on construction far exceeded the amount proposed by you?

Mr. Harvey: I don't know of any Government recommendation.

Mr. Nariman: Do you know that the works were actually suspended for some time?

Mr. Harvey: I do not know.

Mr. Nariman: Was it at any time proposed that construction should stop and you reported that it should continue?

Mr. Harvey: I was asked to prepare the estimates for the completion of works. I gave the estimate to stop the work.

Mr. Nariman: Was it for compensation?

Mr. Harvey: It included many things.

Mr. Nariman: The question was whether it was a better proposition to stop the work or to continue it till completion and you had to make a report on it?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Nariman: Why was the compensation to contractors necessary?

Mr. Harvey: I don't know the legal aspect of the termination of a contract.

MR. HARVEY'S REPORT.

Mr. Nariman: Could you find out a single instance when your serious recommendations were not accepted by Government?

Mr. Harvey: There is only one instance.

Mr. Nariman: In this case, had you recommended otherwise. Your proposal would have been accepted. Isn't it?

Mr. Velinkar objected on the grounds, that the question was a hypothetical one.

Mr. Nariman: Can you give approximate date of your report?

Mr. Harvey: It was in 1924.

Mr. Nariman: Is it not a fact that the completion figures went far in excess of your figures?

Mr. Harvey: I don't know that.

At this stage Mr. Nariman finished his cross-examination. He has, however, reserved his right of further cross-examination when certain documents which he has called for are produced.

MR. VELINKAR'S RE-EXAMINATION

Mr. Velinkar then began the re-examination of the complainant.

Mr. Velinkar: (To Mr. Harvey) Did Hamid serve under you at Delhi?

Mr. Harvey: Never. He served under various Executive Engineers.

Mr. Velinkar: Had you any occasion to speak with Hamid?

Mr. Harvey: Only once, or twice.

Mr. Velinkar: After you came to Bombay did you advertise for Executive Engineers?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: You must have received large number of applications?

Mr. Harvey: Yes, a very large number. One of the applicants was Hamid.

Mr. Velinkar: What happened next?

Mr. Harvey: I asked for another man to be appointed but that recommendation was not accepted. Then I took the next best man and it was Mr. Hamid.

Mr. Velinkar: When you went on leave in 1923, you had recommended Sykes but that recommendation was not accepted?

Mr. Harvey: No. It was not accepted.

Mr. Velinkar: Of the two men Mr. Hamid and Mr. Mehta, Mr. Hamid was better?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: Did you attend the Town-planning Conference in 1923 when you were on leave?

Mr. Harvey: I was appointed by Government of India as a representative of India for that Conference. I met Mr. Monie there for the first time.

Mr. Velinkar: Did not Mr. Monie suggest that you ought to accept the appointment in the Development Department?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. I had made no application whatsoever up to that time.

Mr. Velinkar: When did you leave Madras?

Mr. Harvey: In the year 1913.

Mr. Velinkar: Do you know in what years Mr. Krishna Swamy left Madras?

Mr. Harvey: In 1922.

Mr. Velinkar: What was his pay when he left Madras?

Mr. Harvey: Rs. 430 plus Rs. 100 for permanent Lecturership on sanitation.

Mr. Velinkar: What was his starting pay when he was appointed in Bombay?

Mr. Harvey: I appointed him on Rs.600 a month. I increased the salary by Rs. 100. When I learnt that he was getting Rs. 100 for his lecturership.

Mr. Velinkar: Did he start as your personal assistant in sanitation?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

Mr. Velinkar: It has been suggested that you brought Sykes, Krishna Swamy, Hamid and others for a corrupt object. Is it a fact?

Mr. Harvey: No.

MR. MEHTA'S DISMISSAL.

Mr. Velinkar: It has been suggested that you, Hamid, Sykes and others formed a clique to get illicit profit?

Mr. Harvey: It is absolutely false.

Mr. Velinkar: Who appointed Mr. Mehta?

Mr. Harvey: He had been appointed before I took charge of the Department.

Mr. Velinkar: Why was he dismissed?

Mr. Harvey: He disobeyed my instructions.

Mr. Velinkar: Did Mr. Mehta make a report to the Government against you?

Mr. Harvey: He made a report in reply to the report that I had made against him.

Mr. Velinkar: Did Mr. Mehta make any allegations against you?

Mr. Harvey: I cannot recollect.

Mr. Velinkar: How many years after the incident did Mr. Nariman make allegations about the bars?

Mr. Harvey: Nearly two and half years.

Mr. Velinkar: Do you think that was enough time for parties interested to take away the documents?

Mr. Harvey: Yes. I think so.

The re-examination then turned on the cost of Development chawls.

At 5-30 p.m. the Court rose for the day. The re-examination continues on Friday next.

GREAT SUNNI LEADER DEAD.

His Highness Peer Sayed Abdul Rahman the Nagibul Ashraf of Baghdad passed away peacefully at 8-30 p.m. Sunday evening at Baghdad. The sad news was expected as serious illness any person over eigty means danger. All the same when the news was known in the Muslim centres in the forenoon on Monday it cast a great gloom. With the permission of His Holiness Pir Sayed Ibrahim Saifuddin the grand-son of the late Nagibul Ashraf it was decided that on Wednesday night after Esha prayers Wage and Mujilis will be held in Juma musjid on behalf of His Holiness the Pir Saheb. On Thursday by 9 a.m. B. T. the Ziarat ceremony will be over in Juma musjid. In the evening every mosque will have the Faltha ceremony performed on behalf of Muslims in their respective quarters. Friday morning Ziarat ceremony in each mosque and after the Juma Prayers Ghaibana Funeral prayers will be performed in the Juma musjid and Doowah in every other mosque. The Musalmans have decided as a mark of their runeinbrance to close shops and suspend business for the whole of Friday.

Following message has been sent to the Press by Maulana Shaukat Ali:—

G I P RLY VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	AAr.	Dep.
Nagpur Mail	07.00	15.00
Madras Mail	06.45	22.00
Peshawar and Lucknow.		
Express	08.45	21.00
Poona Mail	11.30	15.15
Poona Express	12.15	14.15
Calcutta Mail	15.15	19.15
Nagpur Express	16.00	22.30
Punjab Mail	26.50	12.45
Poona Express	19.45	07.45
Madras Express	21.15	07.15

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
City Improvement Trust, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 15.

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., General Meeting Apollo Street. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 17.

Second LL. B. Exam. Results.

SATURDAY, June 18.

The Senate meeting, 3 p.m.

RADIO PROGRAMME.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast, nearly 15 programmes on Tuesday, the 14th instant; commencing 5 p.m. and ending at 7-45 p.m.

Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 metres Power—100 watt.

THE FORT ARYA SAMAJ.

Pandit Dwijendra Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "The Worship" on Wednesday the 15th instant at 8-30 p.m. in the Hall of Arya Samaj at Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

ST. ANTHONY'S FEAST.

There will be a high Mass, Sermon and Benediction offered by the sons of Marna, (Siolim) in honour of St. Anthony, their Patron, on the 19th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Chapel of Our Lady of Seven Dolours, Sonapur, Marine Lines; Rev. H. Marques of St. Michael Church, Mahim, will preach on the Occasion.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Armonde" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 14-6-27.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan der S.S. "Seigo-Marn" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0. a.m. on Wednesday the 15th June 1927.

THE BOMBAY ARYA SAMAJ.

In connection with the announcement made at the meeting held in Arya Samaj on 12-6-27 regarding answering of queries and clearing of doubts, a special meeting has been convened for the purpose to be held on Tuesday 14th June at 6 p.m. (B.T.) in the Arya Samaj Hall Girgaon when the well-known Pandit Ramchandraji of Delhi will answer queries and clear any doubts which may be raised.

IMPROVEMENTS AT SANTACRUZ.

The following improvements will be done by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company as informed by the General Traffic Manager in his letter dated 16-5-1927:—

(1) Arrangements are being made to extend the shed southwards and add a stair case to the bridge giving access to the extended shed.

(2) A water tap has been provided on the platform.

(3) Paving of the platform will be done in due course.

(4) A lavatory for upper class passengers is being provided.

(5) Electric lights have been provided on the East approach road and level crossing.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with Mails from London of 9th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 11th instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from Bombay of 28th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 8-30 p.m. on the 10th instant Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday Morning The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday afternoon.

The B. I. S.S. "Mandala" which left London on the 28th ultimo arrived Port Said on the afternoon of the 10th instant and left there the same evening.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

BRITISH EMPIRE SCHOLARSHIPS

The award of British Empire Scholarships in the Faculty of Engineering, Loughborough College, has now been made.

The Scholarships are tenable at Loughborough for the full period of the Diploma Course, and the Governors of the College have approved of the following Awards for 1927.—

1. Malecod, G.—Stockport Municipal College. 2. Medcalf, W. H.—Woodbridge School, Suffolk. 3. Marash, T.—Scots, College, Galilee. 4. Webb, J. le P.—Cheltenham Grammar School. 5. Martin, R. G. —Wyggeston Grammar School, Leicester. 6. aeq (Ryan, G. L.—Loughborough Junior College. (Lawrence, F.—Loughborough Junior College.

These Scholarships are open to all British subjects resident in any part of the Empire and are of the value of £75/- per annum.

Applications were received from a large number of the Public and Secondary Schools in England, Canada, South Africa, Malta, Palestine and India.

LAW and BUSINESS

Prof. Davar's Books for Students Law, Accountancy and Business

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY

Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher ofCommerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommend to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B.Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce, Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs 7 8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1927.

RED HERRING

We cannot sufficiently congratulate the Committee of the Millowners' Association on their prompt compliance with the suggestion made in these columns that they should officially disavow any intention of reducing the wages of the mill-workers. In making this avowal, the millowners have given proof of their desire to enlist the co-operation of the workers as well as the public in the just fight they are determined to wage against the Government. It is a singular misfortune that an attempt should at all have been made to misrepresent the attitude of the millowners whose Committee, as the official statement issued by the Secretary of the Millowners' Association said, had not even considered the question of reducing the wages. But to persist in this attempt after a categorical denial by the Millowners' Association can only be characterised as reprehensible in the extreme. "The Times of India" in spite of the communique issued by the Millowners' Association on Friday persisted in foisting on the millowners a policy to which they in no measure subscribe. Thus it wrote on Saturday: "This proposal (of reduction in wages), it is true, was not mooted in open Committee on Thursday because the members did not want thereby to prejudice a fair and impartial considerations of the issues raised by Government's decision on the Tariff Board's Report.' But that a few influential millowners had it in mind if not as their immediate move at least as one of their cards—perhaps, their trump card—seems abundantly clear." Why is it "abundantly clear"? Because, forsooth, the "Times of India" is endowed with the gift of reading the minds of the people! There could not be a more discreditable method of deliberate misrepresentation. Reuter's summary of Sir Victor Sassoon's interview with the "Financial Times" came in handy for the purpose of this misrepresentation.

We are assured on the authority of Sir Victor Sassoon himself that his object was far from suggesting a reduction in wages. In fact, Sir Victor Sassoon in his speech at the meeting of the shareholders of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills in April last made it quite clear that he was against a cut in wages. He said: "To my mind, the only salvation of the industry lies in increasing the efficiency of its workmen. I am not one of those who look with favour on a reduction of the standard of living of our millhands; on the contrary I would like to see it raised." We are assured that the interview to the "Financial Times" was given to draw the attention of the public to the amazing lack of interest shown by the Government of Bombay in the work of Tariff Board which dealt with a matter vitally affecting the well-being of lakhs of people in this city and the Presidency. However, apart from the individual views of Sir Victor Sassoon, nothing could be more definite than the statement issued by the Millowners' Association disavowing any intention of reducing the wages. Why then in the face of this statement does "The Times of India" persist in a deliberate mirepresentation? Its purposes "seems abundantly clear". It is to divert the attention of the public from the enormity of the wrong done by the Government by raising the bogey of a cut in wages and thus instigating divisions between the millowners and their employees which would prevent the wrong being undone.

This deliberate misrepresentation is on a par with the deliberate attempt to mislead the public which the Government of India have made in their resolution on the findings of the Tariff Board. The whole of these findings have been designedly rearranged in an attempt to aggravate a wanton insult to the Bombay Presidency. For the present we need only mention one point: Government state that the depression in Bombay is due partly to competition from Japan, whereas the original words of the Tariff Board are "due partly to the *unfair* competition from Japan." The textile industry is in a terrible condition and it behoves every citizen to bestir himself and see that justice is done by giving to it the relief it needs and that all mischievous attempts to divide the employers and their workers by deliberate misstatements are exposed. We welcome the initiative taken by the Millowners' Association of Bombay to summon the Conference of millowners from all parts of the country with a view to make a joint representation to Government. But this is not enough. The Government Resolution is a challenge not merely to the Cotton Industry but also to the whole country. The millowners must, therefore, go further and enlist the co-operation of the workers as well as the accredited representatives of the public in the task of concerting measures on a nation-wide scale, to meet the challenge.

THE NEW HOME MEMBER.

With the appointment of Mr. Crerar as Home Member of the Government of India, the Bombay Civilians at long last find a representative of their own in the holy of holies at Simla. We congratulate Mr. Crerar on his appointment which may, to some extent, soften the hostility, which the Government of India evidently nourish towards Bombay and its interests. In some quarters his selection will be greeted with more enthusiasm that discretion as an act of belated justice to Bombay. But the day is long past when the people of India could identify their interests with those of the I.C.S. To the people of Bombay, it will make no difference whether the selection for the Home Membership is made from the Bombay cadre of the I.C.S. or from that of Burma. The Civilians, from whichever province he is recruited, is always loyal to one interest and one interest only, that of Britain and of the close corporation to which he belongs. The people of India, who are determined to be masters in their own house and who know that they can come into their own only when the monopoly of power, privilege and prestige of this corporation is destroyed and its members occupy the same position of subordination to the elected representatives of the people here as their confreres of the Civil Service in self-governing countries do, can only look upon Mr. Crerar's appointment as a fresh obstacle to the attainment of that end. Mr. Crerar knows Bombay and has served Bombay. The decisions of the Government of India in regard to the question of protection to cotton industry are such as no body of responsible men genuinely anxious to promote the interests of India could have taken. Mr. Crerar has an opportunity of demonstrating at once his loyalty to Bombay and his solicitude for the people of India. He can rise to that opportunity only by exerting his influence to secure the reversal of those decisions. Will he do so?

BARODA SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE

The proceedings of the Sixth Baroda State Subjects' Congress held at Petlad last week show that the people of Baroda, like their neighbours in British India, are no longer content with their present system of government but want radical changes in almost every department and also in the very constitution of the State. The speech of the President, Mr. Purohit, made out a strong case for responsible government in the State and he presented a formidable list of the present grievances of the people. The out-turn of crops has declined, he said, wages are halved, fees in secondary schools are increased, house taxation has been forced upon the Baroda Town people. "No announcement is made as regards Excise policy. Revision Settlement of Taluka after Taluka is effected without consultation of the leaders of the people. Aristocracy seems to take no interest in popular movements". Finally, the President complains, the people's expectations for a wider share in the administration of the State "are benumbed by the chilly silence of Ministers as regards concession of further reforms." Even if the present administration were much more efficient, he says, it would never be a substitute for responsible Government. He has outlined a scheme of Responsible Government on the basis of universal direct franchise and asks how much longer the people should wait for these reforms, "after 40 years of compulsory education, after 25 years of Local Boards in the State with higher percentage of literacy in the Baroda State than her neighbour British India." Dewan Bahadur Krishnamachari, the new Dewan of Baroda, seems determined to infuse new life into the administration of the State. Baroda was, not many years ago, a progressive and model State and there is no reason why having shown the way to British India in educational and social reforms in the past, it should not also set an example in readjusting the relations of the ruler and the people in accordance with the present-day need of democratic government. Mr. Krishnamachari has a splendid opportunity of inducing the Gaekwad once again to strike the imagination of the country by bold political reforms as he did some years ago in the spheres of education and social reform. As for the Baroda Conference, it, as indeed every other like it, should evolve an effective sanction behind its resolutions. And as the goal of British India or Indian States is the same viz., the sovereignty of the people, all should work in active co-operation. The Indian National Congress can no longer afford to leave the States severely alone.

POT-BOILERS!

I have a baby: he gets "potty" over papers, especially newspapers. He makes a straight "go" for printed matter. With the fearful vim-and-vigour of Allenby's Patent Food No. 2 in his two arms and the permanent void of food in his tummy, he attacks newspapers alike, crumples them alike and devours them alike. And my wife, ruefully regarding the pot-boiling of the family stew (the weather helps the stew stew) sighs: "You'll be a journalist like your Dad!"

But I say my little son is a journalist already. The analogy is complete. For, like him, I too make a straight go for printed matter: with the fearful vim-and-vigour of Newspaper gunpowder in my arms, and a permanent void of Newspapers food in my mind, I too attack all newspapers alike, crumple them alike, and devour them alike. The "frau frau" of a newspaper maddens us both, baby-son and father. And if these are attributes of the born journalist, then both my wee son and myself are on a level.

* * * * *

Who whispered that? Your irreverent remark is true. Perhaps my six-months' son *is* a shade more accomplished than I, for, given pencil and paper, he writes sweeping and arresting head-lines right across the page, without a moment's hesitation, while I chew my pencil-end, stare at my scribbling-block and think of no better heading than "Pot-Boilers" and no better stop-gap than this unseemly preamble.

* * * *

I am the "Chronicle's Royal Jester, when I am not its "Special Representative" or "Nicaragua Correspondent" or "Political Commissioner" or something less royal. As accredited Royal Jester, the Editor dare not blue-pencil my buffoonings, whereas he would be obliged to blue-pencil and even to re-write my other stuff.

"Villain," says the Editor with a royal gesture, "write me a naughty rhyme on B. F. Bharucha!" Oh ill-fated rhymer to be forced to write a naughty rhyme on thy best friend!. The day grew heavy and dark: no rhyme would come to mind for a friend so loving and kind. "Fail me," scowled the Editor, "and before daybreak beware the AXE (retrenchment axe)!"

"Lend me a fiver" I said to the cashier. I gave my watch a tap and a shake and mortgaged it to the cashier. With a crackling fiver in my hand I felt better.

* * * * *

It was near 2. A.M. A taxi ran into me and woke me up. As I tottered to my feet, the echoes of the taxi-driver's language provided the rhyme I wanted: "loocha!" The fiver's worth of beer plus the driver's language made me queer and set the rhymes a-going thus:

"Bhai B. F. Bharucha

(Continued on Page 8.)

OPEN LETTER.

TO,

THE LEADER,
INDIAN MILL-OWNERS, BOMBAY.

Sir,—I owe you an explanation in addressing thus in an impersonal manner. It has been my object, in this series of Open Letters, to address prominent individuals in the task of nation-building in this country, to point out to them and to the country at large, their share, their task, in the main problem, and incidentally indicate also their special equipment, or the want of it, for the accomplishment of that task. In the present instance, however, it is the problem that seems to me to be more pressing than the personality behind it, if any, as the lawyers would say. I am, moreover, unable to hit upon any single individual as embodying in his person the entire industry and all that it means, all that it needs, all that it implies to the people and to the Government. I only know this: Bombay is the chief centre of that industry, one, moreover, where it is most vitally affected with the alleged depression, and from where, if from anywhere at all, remedial suggestions must originate if the industry is to be salvaged and safeguarded at all. Under these circumstances, you would, I trust, easily understand and appreciate why I do not select any individual, even the titular, momentary head of the organisation representing the industry, for addressing to him, and through him to the industry, the following observations and suggestions; and excuse me for doing so. *Toût comprendre c'est tout pardonner.*

I realise, Sir, that you and your confreres must have been very much cut up by the findings and recommendations of the Tariff Board. But will you forgive me for adding that you have yourself to thank, mainly, for this consummation of your agitation to secure the safety of your industry? The Indian cotton industry is truly a national concern; and yet it has never been able to make a national appeal. Why? Because, I venture to say, the industrialists have never considered the national interests in priority over, or even in parity with, their own interests. When in the great days of the Bengal Partition agitation, the ardent nationalist started the cry of the *Swadeshi*, you seized the tide at its flood,—but all to your own profit exclusively. You had an excellent opportunity; you missed it inexcusably. The War in Europe then offered to you another signal, adventitious, gratuitous opportunity. You had few or no rivals to fear effectively for full five years. What did you do in that period? You declared unprecedented dividends, and encouraged unpardonable speculation, not a few of you often heading "corners" or inspiring them. You missed the opportunity of building up substantial reserves, replacing or renovating worn-out, antiquated, inefficient machinery, establishing a more efficient, competent organisation of honest, up-to-date, economic management. You missed the opportunity of training up Labour and securing the loyalty and allegiance of that class unshakably; and you failed to build up a regular, persistent, faithful clientele whose interests would be identical with your own in remaining attached to you. Lacking in many cases in reserves and working with poor machinery, unskilled Labour, incompetent management, uneconomic methods, you were naturally and necessarily wrecked most pitifully at the first break in the high tide of the spurious prosperity of war-time. You had incidentally neglected, even in the post-war buoyancy of Khaddar propaganda, the chance of retrieving the impending disaster by effecting an alliance with the apostle of Khadddar. Mahatmaji was a champion of the handloom industry, no doubt; but he has never been actively against the more mechanically-equipped industry; and, for my part, I believe that a little skill in handling him, a little *savoire-faire* at the time this passion for Khaddar was at its height, would have secured to you a market that even the adventitious protection of war-time did not afford you.

You will say what is the use of this sermonising? What is the use of crying over spilt milk? Nothing, I answer, except to teach us not to spill it once again, if ever we should have the good fortune to fill the jug again. But you and your confreres, forgive me for saying so, seem to be incompetent to learn any lesson. In spite of all your defects or shortcomings indicated above, you are unable even now to present a proper front to the opposing forces. Had the history of the Cotton Excise Duty, of the entire question of the Customs Duties on the cotton goods imported from abroad, nothing in it to teach you whom to trust, and whom not to, when it came to seeking protection for your industry? And still you sought to conciliate the British rivalry by concentrating all your attack against the Japanese. I do not suggest that Japanese competition is less to be dreaded than the English. But I do put it to you whether the Indian cotton industry can ever rise to the full stature it is entitled to, whether those engaged in that industry, those benefiting by it directly as employees or owners, and indirectly as consumers or cotton growers, will secure the fullest benefit nature intended them to secure, if and while the severe competition of Manchester goes on unchecked? It was for the sake of Manchester that the British Government in India and in Britain joined hands to stifle the Indian cotton industry of old, and are grudging the growth of the industry in the new form you represent such success as it has attained to. And this leads me to put another poser to you. Have you ever thought of the ultimate goal of the industry in India? Have you any notion of what that industry, when fully grown and "established", as the Tariff Board call it, without understanding what being "established" means, would amount to? It is because you have no clear notion on these points that I fear you have bungled in the very first presentment of your case for consideration by the Government of India, in spite of their antecedents in regard to your industry. I quite fully appreciate the force of your "practical" reasoning that had you demanded protection, in the first instance, against all and sundry, you would not, in all probability, have secured even a consideration of your case. But what of that? What has this "consideration" by a packed board of unsympathetic johnkumies brought you that you would have been worse off without having? Has it not probed into places, which would have been, in your own interests, better without such probing? Has it not blundered upon chinks in the armour, which perhaps you would rather have not exposed to the outsider? Has it not made out a case as much against you, if not more, as in your favour? That is to say, if there is anything in the whole report that can by any stretch of language be called favourable to you and your industry. I feel, I have all along felt, that you were gravely mistaken in your tactics. You ought to have gone the whole hog, *totus porcus*, and demanded your full natural just rights. You should have asked for effective protection irrespective of countries or races. You should have asked for unterminable protection so long as the industry was unequal to supplying the entire Indian market; for the supply of the vast Indian market by the industry of India from the raw product of India ought to be the unquestionable, inalienable, indisputable birth-right of you and confreres, as Indian industrialists. Very possibly you would have been laughed out of court. Even so you would not have been the worse off; rather would you have done a service in indicating precisely the full demands an Indian industry like yours is entitled to put forward. Rather would you have reaped an advantage in getting the public of India to understand the full goal of a nation intent on industrialisation in the sense that expression now-adays has. But you were short-sighted you were prejudiced; you were humbugged and betrayed. You played the game o' your enemy; and in the end that party has deceived and disowned you. Will you open your eyes even now?

I have asked the last question; but I know not if you would give the right answer. In fact I tremble to know what you answer might be. A thousand suicidal courses are open to you; a hundred self destructive steps would be suggested to you. But, believe me, there is no salvation in joining hands with those who are ineradicably antagonistic to your interests. You are an Indian industrialist operating in this country. Your first concern, therefore, must be to ally yourself indubitably with the Indian people. And you will never get the full sympathy of the Indian people, if you do not do anything to offer substantial guarantees against the repetition of the abuses I have indicated above as having occurred in the past history of the industry you represent. You will never get their sincere support so long as you do nothing to set your own house in order, and offer substantial proofs that the shortcomings and leakages traceable in management and organisation shall not account for the depression in the industry. You will never have the hearty co-operation of the people of India, while you are seeking, even as a last resource, the penalising of your co-workers, the wage-earners. In that direction lie danger and destruction. I have no objection to your appealing to the Viceroy even if I doubt whether the most sympathetic figurehead can do any thing against the tyranny of a false system. I have no objection to your seeking to mobilise and vocalise the public opinion of this country to press forward your particular grievances. But that mobilisation will not, I repeat, be either substantial or sincere, either effective or enough, so long as you do not afford the guarantees of good faith I have mentioned above. Take the people in all

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

A Mischievous Untruth.

One of the methods by which the Government of India and their agents throw dust in the eyes of sympathetic non-Indian Labour leaders is to say that unemployment "as understood in the West" does not exist in India. Year after year, in their reports and at Labour conferences, this mischievous half truth or rather untruth, has been trotted out and has beguiled many an unsuspecting non-Indian. It has been knocked on the head time and again by those who know, yet it persists. At the International Labour Conference at Geneva, Mr. Walton, on behalf of the Government of India, declared the same half-truth. It is true that our unemployed workmen do not make themselves conspicuous by parading through the city streets with clamourous threatening demands. To unorganised they do not register their names, and registration facilities are far from being common. Our workmen have also more than the patience of Job. If they have but a strip of land somewhere, they go and till it and add to the vast millions of underemployed and unemployed agricultural labourers. The deceptive small ranks of the industrial unemployed are rather a measure of the neglect of the Government in not making full periodical inquiries. We feel sure that Mr. Setbi, who drew the attention of the Geneva Conference to the unemployment in India, has by now thoroughly exposed the hollowness of Mr. Walton's contention.

Social Service v. Political Work.

Speaking at the anniversary celebration of the Servants of India Society, Mr. Devdhar, the newly elected President, said that his election as President indicated the Society's clear recognition of the value of social service for national uplift. Mr. Devdhar's election is due to several considerations besides his well-known zeal for social service and the Society has all along recognized the value of such service. It is indeed hard to make a sharp distinction between social work and political work and the Congress which is regarded as almost an exclusively political body has latterly done at least as much social service through its activities in Khaddar, removal of untouchability, prohibition, Hindu-Muslim unity and national education, as any other body of men who place social service in the forefront of their programme. The fact is that in India whatever tends to conflict with Government is often dubbed political, while those social activities that do not give concern to Government are called pure social service. The Congress stresses those social activities which are calculated to knit the whole nation together speedily and add to their fighting strength. While we fully recognise the value of the social service done by the Servants of India Society, we wish it could fall in a line with the Congress, at least in respect of social work. There is no reason whatsoever why the Society should not undertake Khaddar or prohibition work. We expect Mr. Devadhar to devise some method of doing Khaddar work on co-operative lines.

Inviting Troubles.

Labour in Madras has been a little restive for some time past, not without reason. But the Government, instead of doing something to allay feelings and help the settlement of the disputes, seem to invite fresh trouble by seeking to prosecute Mr. M. Singaravelu, the most trusted Labour leader of Madras. The Chief Presidency Magistrate has served him with a notice calling upon him to show cause why security proceedings should not be taken against him for alleged incitement of labourers to violence. We shall not for the present pronounce any opinion on the specific allegations against him as the case is before the court. But it is curious that the man charged with inciting workmen to violence is also the man who helped most in amicably settling two of the four strikes in Madras. The present proceedings against him are inopportune and ill-advised and lend colour to the suspicion openly expressed by Labour that Government contemplate a flank attack on it Mr. Singaravelu has declared at a public meeting his determination not to furnish the security demanded of him. If the labour situation gets suddenly worse, Government will have to thank themselves for it.

A Shameful Sale.

A correspondent from Dhari in Baroda State brings to light an amazing piece of news. He says that a man in Dhari (we shall refrain for the present from giving out his name) had an infant son of his nephew sold for Rs. 20,000 cash. As corroborative evidence he cites the fact that the District Revenue Officer, by Resolution No. 439, dated 7th September 1926, charged the seller Rs. 300 on the purchase money, presumably after ascertaining the nature of the source of the income. The correspondent is indignant that anyone could be so inhuman as to sell away an infant and that the officials should have dropped the matter after receiving the income tax. We fully share our correspondent's indignation. It is a serious thing if the officials knew that there was a sale and connived at it. It is conceivable that the infant was to be "married" and that the bridegroom's party received Rs. 20,000 as dowry. If so, there is a double offence. The bargain, if the facts are as stated, is little worse than a downright sale and, besides, prostitutes marriage and victimises two infants. But how could there be such a marriage in a State where there is a law against child marriages? The whole affair is enveloped in mystery. We would call upon the local officials and public leaders to investigate into the matter.

PRINCE OF WALES ENGAGED?

TO INFANTA BEATRIZ OF SPAIN

SPANISH PAPER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

CALCUTTA, June 13.

A special cable to "The Englishman" says: A leading newspaper in Spain publishes an announcement that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will become engaged to Infanta Beatriz (Elder) daughter of the King of Spain.—Free Press.

EUROPEAN MANAGER STABBED

ASSAILANT AT LARGE

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Alex Cameron of Messrs. Morrison and Co. was seriously stabbed last night, it is alleged, by his Gurkha Durwan, at his residence at Ballygunje.

It is stated that the victim was in charge of labourers at Shaliwar and that he occasionally dismissed his Gurkha Durwans. Last night, when the victim was asleep, the assailant entered the room and stabbed him with kukri near his right ear and then inflicted another deep wound in the neck. The victim woke up and trying to prevent a third attack, lost his right hand fingers. In the meantime, W. Boulton living in the adjacent room, came to the victim's assistance when the assailant left his kukri and escaped climbing a creeper. The injured man was removed to the Presidency Hospital.—Free Press.

COMMUNAL FIGHT IN LIVERPOOL

HINDU AND MUSLIM SAILORS QUARREL

CALCUTTA June 13.

The London correspondent of "The Englishman" says: The Hindu and Muslim firemen and sailors on the liner "The City of Brisbane" in Liverpool docks, started a communal fight, which resulted in a number of charges at a police court. Two were sent to hospital.—Free Press.

PANDIT GOVIND MALAVIYA FOUND GUILTY

ALLAHABAD, June 14.

The Joint Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Pandit Govind Malaviya was charged with obstructing a public servant in discharge of his duties. The Magistrate held the accused guilty but said "I consider that an admonition to behave with more sense in future and to have better manners will be sufficient."—Free Press.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN MANUFACTURES IN POONA

POONA, June 13.

The Poona Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition Committee is organising an all-India exhibition of Indian manufactures in Poona in September. This will be sixth exhibition of its kind.

Manufacturers intending to take part in the exhibition are asked to write to the Secretary for details.—Free Press.

It is believed, that Pentire, the winner of the Mark Price Handicap at the Manchester races, was recently regarded as worthless, but received a Thyroid gland treatment, says a special cable to "The Englishman."—Free Press.

STATUTORY COMMISSION

LORD READING THE FIRST CHOICE

CHANCES OF LORD RONALDSHAY

LONDON, June 13.

The "Westminster Gazette's" diplomatic correspondent understands that Lord Reading has been approached to assume the chairmanship of the Statutory Commission to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act of 1919 with Lord Ronaldshay as the likeliest alternative if Lord Reading refuses.—Reuter.

MR. JINNAH AT LAHORE

CONVERSATIONS ON JT. ELECTORATES

LAHORE, June 13.

Mr. Jinnah, on his return from Kashmir, paid a flying visit to Lahore to-day and left for Bombay at night. During his short visit, he stayed with Sir Mohammad Shafi, who gave a tea party in his honour this evening, when about thirty leading Hindus and Muslims met Mr. Jinnah, and had informal conversations with him regarding the Delhi Muslim proposals and joint electorates.—A. P.

LABOUR AND POLITICS

MADRAS WORKMEN'S MEETING

MADRAS, June 12.

A mass meeting of Madras labourers was held this evening, when resolutions were passed, condemning the security proceedings launched against Mr. Singaravelu Chetty as unwarranted, and appointing a deputation to wait on the Law Member to request him to have the security proceedings withdrawn.

The meeting also resolved to appeal to the public to contribute to the "Workers' Defence Fund." It also authorised the Chairman to send a telegram to H. E. the Governor, requesting him to withdraw the security proceedings against Mr. Singaravelu Chetty. Several members of the Justice Party took part in the proceedings, including Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Editor of "Justice," who said that Labour should function as a separate party altogether, without forming an alliance with any of the existing political parties.—A. P.

JUBBALPORE BYE-ELECTION

MR. A. K. SIDDIQI GETS SOLID SUPPORT

JUBBALPORE, June 13.

Jubbalpore seems to have voted solidly for Mr. Abdul Khadir Siddiqi of Burhanpore, in the bye-election for the Legislative Assembly from the Central Provinces Muslim constituency, which took place on Friday. The other candidate is Maulana Natiq of Nagpur who was declared elected unopposed at the last general election, as Mr. Siddiqi's nomination paper was rejected. But the election of Maulana Natiq having been set aside, bye-election had to take place. Mr. Siddiqi is a Congressman and had given up his legal practice during the days of non-co-operation movement. It is understood that Pandit Motilal Nehru helped in his election petition.—Free Press.

AIR LEAGUE BRANCH IN RANGOO

RANGOON, June 11.

Replying to a suggestion of Sir Montagu Webo, Chairman on the Air League of India, that the Burma Chamber of Commerce or some leading members of it should start a branch of the Air League in Rangoon, the Chamber has replied that there does not appear to be, at present, any scope for such an organisation in the Province, where monsoon conditions are severe and flying enthusiasts practically absent, but should any opening occur later on the Chamber will be pleased to encourage aviation.—A. P.

NOVEL METHODS OF OBSTRUCTION.

BRICKBATS AND DRUM-BEATING.

MAHARAJA APPEARS WITH DRAWN SWORD.

SCENES IN IDAR SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

IDAR, June 13.

The first sessions of Idar Prajakeeya Parishad, which opened last evening has met under very unfavourable circumstances, and it is not known whether it would come out successful. It appears the conference has been called in hot haste and it is stated the Rao Bahadur Kotak, the Dewan appointed by the Bombay Government, had given his assent to local leaders for holding the same, but as it has now turned out, Sir Daulatsinhji Maharaja of Idar, who has practically no control over the administration of the state, thanks to the efforts of Idar Prajakeeya, Mandal, strongly resented the idea of holding the conference and it is alleged every endeavour is being made to see that the conference ends in failure. One way in which this is sought to be done is that of creating disaffection between the Hindus and the Muslims of Idar.

Though the Muslims are quite a negligible minority, it is alleged the Sevai Community among Muslims of Idar were given thousand and odd rupees on Bakr-Id day on their giving an undertaking to obstruct the conference the same evening. The flags which were used for decorating the roads in the town, were torn down the next day. Several goats were sacrificed on the Id-day near the dargah, which is situated just near the conference pandal. It is interesting to note that no care was bestowed on the Darga itself. After the sacrifice a huge drum was brought there, and it was played throughout the day. More than two dozen armed Muslims some of them with their swords open were parading near the pandal, while a contingent of military men were stationed all around the pandal area. Trouble was expected at every moment, but thanks to the attitude of reconciliation adopted by the conference leaders, the first days proceedings were over without any untoward incident. At night stones, bones and felsh were showered on the volunteers, who were guarding the pandal. This continued till about 2 a.m. on Monday morning.

The Maharaja himself appeared on the scene with an open sword in his hand with his Lieutenants. This frightened the volunteers who ran away from the scene and asked for assistance from the authorities, most of whom are away from Idar. The Dewan who gave his assent to the conference being held has gone away to Bombay. However, there were no further developments and quiet was restored after some time.

This morning, again, the whole town was seething with excitement when the conference met with Mr. Mehta in the chair. More Muslims had gathered with arms and they were beating drums more violently, thus obstructing the proceedings of the conference. Most of the Leaders of the Conference too were overtaken by excitement and were in a mood to fight out A more sober view of makin the conference a success however provailed and the proceedings commenced with the national anthem.

The President moved the first resolution deploring the death of Hargovind Thakur one of the pioneers of the, Subjects movement in Idar. The resolution was passed unanimously all standing.

NEED FOR BRITISH IN TERVENTION

PRESIDENT'S CHANGED ANGLE OF VIS ON

IDAR, June 13.

In the course of his presidential address Mr. Mehta compared the woes of the subjects of Mahi Kantha Agency with those of Rewa Kantha. He said that remains of the past glory of India were to be found only in the Indian States where strategy in politics orthodoxy in religion, indian taste in art and industry existed. It was the rulers of Indian States who were mainly responsible for the encouragement of art and industry in the country. Mr. Mehta contrasted present rulers with the old, who were found on the battle-fields and who did not hesitate to give their lives for the protection of religion and honour of women, while the present rulers who were indulging in games of cricket and football cared nothing for their subjects. He criticised the rulers who undertook foreign travels and spent lavishly after their pleasures and did nothing for their subjects.

WHAT ABOUT FOREIGN HELP?

Mr. Mehta then discussed whether the subjects of States should seek foreign intervention in case of gross negligence by their rulers. He quoted the opinion of the late Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta who had said that under no circumstances foreign intervention should be sought. The President said he once agreed with Mansukhlal, but experience induced him to change his views and now it was his considered opinion that British intervention was inevitable in cases of irresponsible and incorrigible rulers. He recommended that even the smallest States should be governed with a constitutional legislature wholly or partly elected by the people and rulers should cease to consider themselves owners of the land covering their State. The President drew attention to the unlimited powers enjoyed by the rulers and their gross misuse and abuse by them. It was inevitably necessary to limit the powers of rulers and to constitute administration of States as to make it responsible to the people. The fact that several bold leaders were coming out of the States and were fighting for the cause of State subjects was very encouraging and he hoped that the salvation of State subjects was not very far off.

BAN ON NEWSPAPERS.

The President then deprecated the attitude of the Native States in banning such newspapers as fearlessly criticised the maladministration of States, and advised newspapers to carry on their propaganda fearlessly. He then turned to the administration of the Idar States which he styled as most irresponsible. He recalled past history of the State and the struggle of the subjects for freedom, citing an instance of the people's strike for 31 days as protest against increased taxation in 1910. Although it was unsuccessful and was called off by interested parties, it had its effects. Since then the reign of terror had prevailed throughout Idar and thanks to the increasing efforts of Mr. Mathuradas, Gandhi, the movement of the Idar Praja Mandal which later developed into a strong constitutional movement ending in the promise by the British Government to set matters right in Idar.

DISMISSAL OF OPPRESSIVE OFFICIALS.

Mr. Mehta then suggested that the regime of the new administration should begin with the dismissal of such officials as were notoriously known for their oppressive activities and fill their places by experienced and democratic officials. The system of revenue assessment in the State should be thoroughly changed and every effort should be made by the new Government to improve agriculture in the State. Check should be laid on the use of powers given to Patavars and other small rulers and protection should be given to their subjects against their oppression. If local

(Continued on Page 8.)

MR. S. C. BOSE AT GAUHATI.

GAUHATI, June 13.

Pale but cheerful, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose accompanied by his parents, his brother Dr. Sunil Bose and others reached Pandu yesterday by the Assam Mail enroute to Shillong. Long before the arrival of the tug which carried the passengers from Amingaon to Pandu across the Brahmaputra Sjt. Phooken, Nabin Chandra Baradalai, Mahendra Mohan Lahiri and a representative gathering of all sections of people of Gauhati who happened to snatch the news of the arrival of Sjt. Bose hurried to Pandu and were in anxious expectation of the arrival. Sjt. Bose was carried from the tug to the motor station in an invalid chair amidst the crowd of people that thronged the gangway. After necessary arrangements the party left for Shillong. Sjt. Bose bears cheerful though fatigued and temperature is about the normal more or less with variations. At shillong he will be staying at Dr. Bedhanchandra Roy's Place.—Free Press.

COUNTRY READY FOR N. C. O.

HORNIMAN DARES WHERE MAHATMAJI FEARS

EAST GODAVARI CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

AMALAPURAM, June 13.

The "Independence" resolution, moved by Dr. B. Subramanyam evoked a lengthy discussion. The resolution read as follows:

"This Conference recommends to the Indian National Congress to be held at Madras to define the word "Swarajya" as complete independence of India without the British Empire."

The mover said: The should say openly if they want to take representations to the Royal Commission or else they should be prepared for the programme of non-co-operation in its entirity. Dr. Subrahmanyam wanted every Indian to rid himself of his slavish mentality and the slavish position that has been ascribed to him in the world.

A delegate from Cocanada strongly opposed the motion. He favoured unity of all parties by settling a programme of least common measure.

Mr. Prakasam thought that the resolution was unnecessary in view of its past history.

The resolution was ultimately carried by a majority of 45. Mr. Sambmurti voted for "Independence."

WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

Mr. B. Sambmurti next moved the following resolution:

"This Conference requests the special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to cancel the resolutions of the Working Committee passed at Bombay regarding interpretation of Council programme and the conduct of the Madras Council Congress Party inas much has they are 'ultra vires' and conflict with the spirit of the Gauhati Congress resolution."

An amendment was moved to omit the word "cancel" and substitute the word "revise" instead and to omit the words from "inasmuchhas to the end of the resolution.

The mover of the amendment said it would be better to leave the matter to the All-India Congress Committee itself without pronouncing opinions thereon at this time.

Mr. Prakasam explained what forced him to rush to the Press to ventilate what he thought to be a wrong committed by the Working Committee.

The amendment was lost and the original resolution was carried by the Conference by an overwhelming majority.

MANDATE AND MINISTRY.

Mr. B. Venkataraman, M.L.C. next moved the following resolution:

"This Conference is of opinion that the conduct of the Madras Council Congress Party in not throwing out the Independent Ministry is a violation of the Gauhati resolution and therefore requests the ensuing special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to issue a definite mandate to the Madras Council Congress Party to thrown out the said Ministry at the next session of the Madras Legislative Council."

After various speakers has spoken the resolution was put to vote and declared carried.

The Conference passed a resolution stating that the Andhra districts should be immediately constituted into a separate province on the principle of linguistic basis.

NO ARTIFICIAL UNITY.

Concluding the proceedings, Mr. B. G. Horniman congratulated the delegates on the successful termination of their proceedings and on the firm attitude adopted by them on the resolutions that were passed.

Mr. Horniman next referred to the three words often uttered by political leaders: apathy, atmosphere and unity.

He would challenge those who talk of

(Continued on Page 8.)

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO FRAME.

CONGRESS SECRETARY'S APPEAL

MADRAS, June 13.

The General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee writes the following to the press:—"The all India Congress Committee at its meeting held in Bombay on the 17th May has called upon the Working Committee to frame a Swaraj constitution based on a declaration of rights for India in consultation with the elected members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures and other leaders of political parties and place the same before a special meeting of the A. I. C. Committee with a view to its adoption by the Congress at its next session. In order to enable the Working Committee to fulfil this duty the Working Committee seeks the co-operation of the public and of all those who have given special thought and attention to the question of a Swaraj constitution and are in a position by study and investigation to place materials at the disposal of the Working Committee in this behalf. The General Secretary of the Congress will be glad to furnish any information that is available in the Congress office to those who are willing to help the Working Committee in this matter, and it is requested that all communications suggestions and enquiries may be addressed to the office of the General Secretary, All India Congress Committee, Deshabandhu Buildings, Mount Road, Madras, and as the time at the disposal of the Working Committee to complete its work is comparatively short, it is hoped that every endeavour will be made by those who are desirous of co-operating in this effort to expedite the preparation of material and formulation of views on the several aspects of this comprehensive work".—A. P.

MISS NEHRU'S ACADEMIC EXPLOITS.

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

Miss Shyam Kumari Nehru, daughter of Pandit Shyamlal Nehru, who had passed the B.A. and M.A. examinations in the first division taking the first places in both, has now passed the LL. B. previous examination in the first division taking the first place in the University.—A.P.

MR. PATEL'S WIRE NOT RECEIVED.

NAGPUR CONGRESS SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

NAGPUR, June 13.

Seth Poonachang, Secretary, Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, has wired to the Secretary of the Indian National Congress that he has never received any letter or telegram from Mr. Vallabhai Patel in connection with the Nagpur Satyagraha.—After a break of one week two Satyagrahis, namely, Baijnath Narayan and Bhimramlodhi were arrested for carrying arms without a license and they will be produced before the magistrate for trail to-day. A boy named Narayan Narsopant, was let off after his sword had been seized.

On a report that two Mohomadan boys were found armed with lathies yesterday in the street in which Dr. Moonje's house is situated police have taken precautionary measures to avoid any untoward occurrence.—A. P.

CALL OF CHINA.

MORE LADIES VOLUNTEER

DR. HARDIKAR'S APPEAL

HUBLI, June 13.

Dr. Hardikar, General Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal, issues the following bulletin:

We have received applications from ladies as well. A Maratha lady of forty-five years from Poona, who was once in Aden, has offered the services of herself and her two grown-up sons for the Ambulance Corps. She is willing to entrust two of her younger sons to the authorities of the Dal in her absence from India. The mother, with her two sons, is ready to sacrifice for the cause of humanity. She says, "I am strong and can stick for military career."

Another Parsi lady says: Without women's help, you will not be able to reach the women and children of China."

Some married couples have also applied. Offer of ladies for serving in ambulance is a noble one and it serves as example for others.

The residents of Bombay, Delhi, Karnatak, and United Provinces Provincial Congress Committees have already taken steps to collect their quota. Andhra is also busy collecting funds. Other provinces are urged to expedite collections.

Collected amounts should be sent to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Bombay to the account of the Hindustani Seva Dal's Medical Mission and Ambulance Corps to China.—Free Press.

AGAINST WAGE-CUT.

SIR V. SASSOON'S EXPLANATION

MERELY A SPECULATION.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

A special correspondent to "The Englishman" states, that Sir Victor Sassoon, in a letter to the "Financial Times" writes with regard to the interpretation of his recent interview, that he is against wage-cut but his intention was to point out that the decision of the Government means that unless efficiency of workmen increases or trade improves, wages in Bombay will have to be reduced to something nearer those paid in the up-country. In the interview referred to, Sir Victor speculates as to the attitude of the Bombay Government, in the event of an attempt to cut wages, which he regards as implied in the recommendations of the Tariff Board and the Central Government.—Free Press.

MILLOWNERS' BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT

TELEGRAM TO VICEROY

The Secretary, the Bombay Millowners' Association has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary of the Viceroy:

"Committee, Bombay Millowners' Association much regret His Excellency the Viceroy cannot find time to receive the deputation. In view of vital importance to the country of the issues involved Committee had hoped His Excellency would be glad to give an opportunity to the representatives of the Industry of placing their views before him and of expressing their bitter disappointment that His Excellency's Government should have reject-

(Continued on Page 10.)

IRISH ELECTIONS

NECK TO NECK FIGHT

GOOD PROSPECTS OF DE VALERANS

LONDON, June 13.

The Free State elections resolved themselves into a neck to neck struggle between the Government Party and the Fianna Fail (De Valerans). There are 153 seats to be filled and at midnight the state of the parties was:

Government	..	29
Fianna Fail	..	29
Labour	..	15
Independents	..	8
Farmers	..	6
National League	..	5
Sinnfein	..	3

These figures show that constitutionalists muster 63, and Republicans 32.

Mary McSwiney, Leader of the Sinnfeiners has been defeated.—Reuter.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO INDIA

MACHINE PASSES THE TEST

LONDON, June 13.

Tests have been completed of the machine to be used by Lieutenants Carr and Macworth for the non-stop flight to India. —Reuter.

REDUCTION IN CABLE RATES

MADRAS CHAMBER'S VIEW.

MADRAS, June 11.

At its last meeting the Madras Chamber of Commerce considered the letter from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, forwarding for an expression of opinion of the Madras Chamber, a copy of the letter from the Bombay Chamber addressed to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs urging a reduction in the rate for telegrams to Europe in view of the exchange ratio being fixed at 18 pence.

The Chamber approved the reply already forwareded to the Associated Chambers stating that the Madras Chamber considers the present rates for cablegrams to be still very high and it approves and action taken by the Chambers of Commerce towards obtaining a reduction in the rates of cablegrams or eliciting information from the government as to the reason for high rates being charged.—A. P.

NHINDU-MUSLIM REPRESENTATIVES' CONFERENCE

KARACHI, June 13.

A conference of Hindus and non-Muslims was called for to-day at Karachi to ascertain the views of the leading Hindus of Sindh on the question of separation of Sindh and to discuss the All-India Congress Committee's resolution. Mr. Harchandrai was in the chair. Communications received from some of the outside towns suggested that the Conference was not adequately representative and that the notice was too short. The Chairman agreed with the above view and dissolved the meeting.—A. P.

THE THREE ARTS BALL.

Elaborate preparations are being made to ensure an excellent entertainment at the Three Arts Ball which will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, on June 28 and several original features will be introduced. In addition to costumes reproducing famous paintings arrangements are being made for groups of ladies and gentlemen to represent characters rominent in fiction and in opera. The novels of Charles Dickens, the plays of Shakespeare and the comic operas of Gilbert and Sullivan provide a wealth of ideas in this section, whilst a more ancient note will be provided by a series of 13th century costumes taken from Arthur Rackham's illustrations of the heroes and heroines in the Romance of King Arthur.

The Oriental phase of the ball will be in the capable hands of Begum Atiya Fyzee-Rahamin, who will advise those desiring to represent famous Eastern paintings and characters in Oriental literature or music. Tickets may be obtained from this lady, who will also make purdah arrangements in the gallery of the hall for parties making application well in advance on the date of the ball.

SWAMI SATYADEV IN BOMBAY

"Swami Satya Deva will reach Bombay on the 13th inst. by the Punjab mail, (Monday). He will stay at the Seth Rewa Sunker Jagjiven Bungalow, 13 Libernum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay. He intends to make an intensive propaganda in the cause of Indian Nationalism, and Hindoo Sangathan throughout Gujarat and Maharastra Friends of Hindoo Sangathan and Indian Nationalism are requested to see him at the above address for the programme and to make the best use of his time.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

FUTURE LINE OF WORK

MR. DEVDHAR EMPHASISES SOCIAL SERVICE

POONA, June 13.

Speaking yesterday at the anniversary celebration of the Servants of India Society, the newly-elected President Mr. Devadhar referred to last year's fire accident as the second great calamity in the Society's history, the first being Mr. Gokhale's death. Mr. Devadhar took the opportunity to thank all those who had by their generous help made it possible for the Society to get over the calamity.

Touching his own election as President consequent upon the departure of the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri for South Africa, Mr. Devadhar looked upon it as a clear recognition on the part of the members of the Society of the value of social service for national uplift. But that did not mean that the Society would devote itself exclusively to social service, during his regime. Its political work, he said, would go on as before. While he would be mainly engaged on social work, he would lose no opportunity of doing political work also. But in political matters, he would rely on the advice of Mr. Kunzru whose close study of political problems was well-known, and his other colleagues in the Society.

The Society had many applications for admission but only one applicant Mr. S. G. Gokhale was found suitable.

Rural reconstruction, adult education, and the organisation of a mission to Indians abroad, Mr. Devadhar foreshadowed, would be the lines on which the Society's work would develop in the immediate future.

The session closes to-morrow.—Free Press.

SAKLATVALA RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Sir,—Mr. R.S. Nimbkar has addressed a letter to the Press asking the Secretaries of the Saklatvalla Reception Committee to publish the accounts relating to donations collected and expenses incurred. In reply, I have to observe as follows:—

(1) The undersigned has neither collected, nor received, any money on behalf or on account of the Reception Committee from any one.

(2) All moneys collected and received for the three purses presented to Shapurji Saklatvalla were banked, as they were received; and the full amounts thereof were given to Shapurji at each meeting. The undersigned has received a letter from Shapurji dated 12th May 1927, from which the following is an extract:—

"The various accounts of purses given by you are correct, and I have fully received all the amounts named therein, viz., Rs. 16,081-5-0"

(3) All the expenses of all the four meetings—two reception meetings on the 15th and 245th January, and two send-off meetings on the 8th and 13th April were borne by the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha only; and they amount to Rs. 500.

(4) The writer was opposed to spending any money on entertainments; and so he had no hand in the Tea Party given to Shapurji at the Congress House.

(5) Mr. Joglekar and friends insisted and they arranged the tea party."

It is for Mr. Joglekar to publish an account of donations received and moneys spent regarding the said tea party.—Yours, etc.,

ANGLO-GERMAN CONFERENCE

ESTABLISHMENT OF ARBITRATION COURTS

LONDON, June 12.

Leverkusen.—An urgent desirability of establishing the international arbitration courts has been agreed upon by the Anglo-German Conference which has resolved to formulate a number of industrial proposals for submission to the forthcoming international conference of the chambers of commerce at Stockholm.—Reuter.

PUNJAB'S NEW EXECUTIVE MEMBER

SIR ABDUL QUADIR LIKELY TO BE APPOINTED

LAHORE, June 12.

Speculation is rife as to who will fill Sir Fazli Hussain's place in the Executive Council when he goes to Geneva as substitute delegate to the League of Nations. It is authoritatively learned that no final decision has been reached. It is reported that a suggestion is being made to keep the place vacant. But the Hindu press has demanded appointment of a Hindu as a Sikh and a Muslim have in turn occupied the post. The probability is however said to be that Sir Abdul Quadir will be appointed and there are indications that it will be generally agreeable to all communities.—Free Press.

POT-BOILERS!

(Continued from page 6).

(Who'll dare call you 'loocha'?)
O Friend of the Poor,
Forgive and endure
My beer-soaked rhyme:
It's a fear-soaked crime.
Let me still be your friend—
And ask you a question not to offend,
Nor on my own but my paper's
Behalf: "Friend why cut you capers
We cannot keep step with?
Friend where are those tapers
Of light you're adept with?
I allude to your practice
of tabling your points,
That we may remember them with each
crack of our joints!

Bhai B. F. Bharucha

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 14TH.

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: GEMINI ("JEMMY.")

If to-day is your birthday you will have a very chequered career on the earth. Your school career was cut short by your mischievousness and prank which were at times carried even to farthest length, of playing practical jokes even on your teacher. Copying from the neighbouring student's answer book, and from the pages torn off from the text book and cleverly hidden by you proved the last straw, as your teacher who wanted some opportunity like that "had an eye on you", like the veteran detective of Scotland Yard. So you were rusticated. You thus were compelled to bid adieu to your scholastic career, and before the hirsuit sprouts began to streak your upper lip you joined the firm of Messrs. Makhmaroo & Co., then in a few months' time you worked in the famous firm of Amthaji Fokatji & Co. and, thereafter, in about a dozen firms in as many years. By this time you showed some improvement in your temperament and found out that life was not as you fondly imagined all joy and beauty but a stern duty. So in your case time achieved what the rod of your teachers failed to achieve in your school, where you were jocularly known as the "bull in the China shop." Those students, your class-mates who got severest buffets and hammerings from you for no fault whatever, are now occupying high posts, and gadis in the courts of law, the Secretariat, or have become full-fledged lawyers and doctors, most of whom, when you meet them, you salaam profusely, and they all now wonder how Time brings its own reward or rather avenging. Time is the great avenger, they all will admit.

Your health also will experience strange vicissitudes. In your school days you were known as a gourmand, a "mania", i.e. requiring one maund of foodstuffs at a time (just as there are "adhmanias" and "hanias" attached to some religious institutions). You could eat even raw grams like a horse without being any the worse for it, not to speak of basketfuls of "bores," monkey-nuts, bhajias etc., and now when ruthless Time is silvering your lustrous black-as-raven hair you are hardly taking food weighing even one seer a day, you are complaining of constipation, indigestion etc. blaming the local civic body for giving you chlorinated water (which you sarcastically call "chloroformed water"), which renders your liver as you allege, as sluggish, as some of our busy bees doing nothing "leaders" are.

You are a passionate and thoughtless lover and in order to gain your fairy "of a thousand dreams" you will pen (if you are already entrapped you must have already acted as stated here) the following pathetic and soul-stirring lines written by an Eastern poet, as only an Eastern mind can portray the inmost depths of the heart:—

"Oh that my blood were water, thou athirst,
And thou and I, in some far desert land,
How would I shed it gently, if but first
It touched thy lips, before it reached the sand".

little remembering that when your love enthusiasm has cooled from fever heat and burning point to freezing point, that is you find that you have had "enough of life" in a couple of months at the most after betrothal this very letter would be quoted in the matrimonial court by your "fairys" counsel to prove how great a liar you are, and to asses damages financial, economical, social etc for the great breach of connubial contract.

(none dare call you 'loocha')
O Bhai B. F. Bharucha
But they say you are 'cutcha'!
Says the echo "Uccha!" False echo! It should be again, "Cutcha!" The rhyme is 'cutcha'.

Did I lament the absence of the Bhai's luminous points? I open my morning paper and the first thing my eye lights upon is B. F. B.'s fraternal letter of Id Mubarak to the Muslims of India and abroad. We have the old points again sharper and brighter than ever. Let them pierce us all! The letter itself is one of the finest contributions to the realisation of Hindu-Moslem unity we have had in many years.

—ROYAL JESTER.

AFFRAY IN A BROTHEL

BANIA GENTLEMAN ASSAULTED

An unfortunate incident took place at Falkland Road on the night of Sunday last which resulted in a Bania gentleman, being the innocent victim of a feud between a brothel-keeper one Mulibai, and some other gang in the locality. About 11 p.m., the latter armed with sticks burst into the brothel and damaged articles and furniture, causing the inmates to disperse helter-skelter in all directions, One of the visitors to the brothel happened to be a Bania gentleman, well-dressed and apparently well-connected. He received a stunning blow on the head from a stick and dropped down unconscious. On arrival at the scene, Dy. Inspector Sampson of the Nagpada police station removed the injured man to the hospital but the man is still unconscious and all efforts to find his identity or address have proved fruitless. As soon as the injured man recovers, a magistrate will be sent for, to record his statement as it is not expected that he will survive. As a result of police inquiries, three men, Abdul Karim and 2 others were arrested by Sergeant Scott and placed on a remand before Mr. Thakar, Presidency Magistrate, which was granted. The localities around Falkland Road and Foras Road are the scenes of guerilla warfare almost daily and unless drastic action is taken by the police, these places will become the permanent haunts of the underworld of criminals.

COUNTRY READY FOR N. C. O

Continued from Page 7.)

apathy among the people, who were ever ready to follow a leader who put a consistent programme of action before them.

Mr. Horniman did not want artificial unity among a few leaders. They wanted to seek unity with those who had rebelled against the Congress not on terms of self-respect but on the terms put forward by those rebels. They wanted to surrender the principles of the Congress for the sake of unity and Mr. Horniman said that ideal did not inspire him and which, he could assure did not inspire the country as a whole.

He was convinced and he once again reiterated his belief that the country was united and there was proper atmosphere in the country to once again launch the programme of non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience. He was sorry extremely that Mahatmaji should have thought fit to utter disapproval and even condemnation of the Nagpur Satyagraha movement. He was sure if Mahatmaji had understood and known of the conditions, he would not have done so.

The leaders had to be forced to adopt a strong policy and it was the duty and function of all provincial and district conferences to organise force in that behalf. He rejoiced that this Conference had given the right lead and he had the fullest expectations that the All-India Congress Committee would endorse the Conference resolutions regarding the conduct of the Madras Council Congress Party and the decision of the Working Committee at Bombay.—Free Press.

ANDHRA'S DEMAND

DEFINE SWARAJ AS INDEPENDENCE

AMALAPURAM, June 13.

At the Godavari District Conference, the resolution recommending the Indian National Congress to define the word 'Swaraj' as complete independence of India without the British Empire was put to vote and carried.—A. P.

LOYALTY TO CONGRESS

MR. HORNIMAN ON UNDILUTED N-C-O PROGRAMME

AMALAPURAM, June 12.

At the twentieth session of the East Godaveri Conference, which met here under the presidency of Mr. B. G. Horniman, the attendance was the largest on record. Mr. Horniman delivered his address extempore and devoted a great portion of it to an exposition of the Bombay resolutions. He urged that their first principle should be loyalty to the Congress. He discussed the original Non-co-operation programme, and appealed to Andhras to be united and fight the battle for freedom. He referred to the Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy and the Bengal Ordinance, and fervently exhorted the delegates and leaders to go back to the Non-co-operation days of 1921.—A. P.

KHADDAR EXHIBITION AT AMALAPURAM

AMALAPARUM, June 13.

In connection with the political conference, a Khaddar exhibition was opened here in the Cinema Hall on Saturday evening by Dr. Subrahamanyam.

In his speech, Dr. Subrahamanyam appealed to the people to concentrate their attention on spinning for the achievement of Swaraj.

The exhibition has drawn all sorts of khaddar exhibits from distant parts of the country.—Free Press.

DI HINDU SABHA CONFERENCE

KARACHI, June 13.

It is understood that the Sindh Provincial Hindu Sabha has resolved to call a conference on the question of separation of Sindh.—A. P.

CITY FATHERS IN SESSION.

DISCUSSION OVER HACK VICTORIA-OWNERS' REQUEST

REDUCTION IN FARES DEMANDED.

After enjoying summer vacation the civic fathers met on Monday afternoon in the Corporation hall when a number of items from the June agenda were disposed of.

At the outset, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, the President on behalf of the Corporation expressed his sense of sympathy at the death of Lord Lansdowne, late Viceroy of India, towards his family. He then congratulated Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji for being Knighted on H M. King Emperor's Birth Day.

HACK VICTORIA OWNERS' LETTER.

Consideration was then given to a letter to the President, dated the 21st August 1926 from the President and the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association stating that the Hack Victoria business is going from bad to worse; that since Government increased the mileage rate from 6 annas 8 annas in the year 1922, the Municipality enhanced the Wheel Tax from Rs. 63 to Rs. 88 per year; that the result of this is that during the last two years there is a decrease of about Rs. 35,000 in the income from Wheel Tax, as in December 1924, there were in Bombay 2,611 Hack Victorias but that the number has gone down to 2,210; that their business condition has become still worse since the introduction of taxis, omnibuses and Tramway Company's buses; but the prices of gram, grass etc., are still on the increase and that it is on account of these reasons that during the last two years, owners of 400 Victorias were obliged to wind up their business, and pointing out that if the Wheel Tax is not reduced and their condition is not considered sympathetically by the Corporation, they are afraid that others will have to wind up their business as well; forwarding a statement showing the approximate annual turn-over due to their business and requesting that the Wheel Tax may be reduced to Rs. 63 and adding that if that is done, they will take necessary steps to get the mileage rate reduced from annas 8 to annas 6.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved that the applicants be informed that their request could not be complied with.

Mr. P. J. Murzban seconded the resolution and said no case had been made out for a concession. He did not think the victoria drivers were so poor as they had tried to make out. His experience as an Honorary Magistrate was that when ever victoria drivers were charged before him for some offence or the other and fined, they preferred to pay the fine rather than go to jail.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved an amendment that the Standing Committee be requested to reduce the wheel tax of victoria to Rs. 63 per year.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded the amendment.

Dr. E. Moses moved another amendment that provided the Commissioner of Police reduced the milage rate from eight annas to six annas the Standing Committee be requested to reduce the wheel tax to Rs. 63 per year.

Dr. N. S. Savarkar seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai having withdrawn his amendment, the one moved by Dr. E. Moses was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day at 3 p.m.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK

	June 13.
Previous Closing Rate	16.82
To-day's Opening Rate	16.68
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing Rate	16.34
Difference	—.48

LIVERPOOL

	London, June 13.
Previous Closing Rate	8.86
To-day's Opening Rate	8.92
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	8.76
Difference	—.10

Broach July Expectations Rs. 331.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, June 13.
Silver Ready	26 6 0
Unchanged.	
Silver Forward	26 6 0
Unchanged.	

Tone of Market.—Steady.

ALARMING SITUATION IN DELHI

KILLING OF COW IN PUBLIC

SHOPKEEPERS OBSERVE HARTAL

DELHI, June 13.

As a sequel to the killing of a cow in Kabuli Gate this morning the situation has become alarming and the locality has been placed under police guards.

Hindu shop-keepers have kept their shops closed, and nearly a hartal prevails in the locality.

The authorities are taking steps to preserve peace and restore calm.—Free Press.

HINDUS OBSERVE HARTAL

DELHI, June 12.

Baker-Id reached the second stage today, when sacrificial cattle were led through the different streets to the slaughter house, the chief of these routes being Pahari Dheraj. From early morning, the authorities were busy here making arrangements for the safe passage of the cows and the processions accompanying them. A detachment of British infantry was posted in a house in Sadar Bazar, the entrance to Pahari Dheraj, while the whole route from Bara Hindu Rao to Baratonti was punctuated with police guards. Mounted police were constantly patrolling the streets and preventing people from collecting in any place. The Deputy Commissioner, along with the Senior Superintendent of Police, and other officers, civil and military, was watching the proceedings from the junction of Sadar Bazar with Pahari Dheraj. Punctually at seven o'clock, the first cow started from Masjid Bara Hindu Rao and it was followed by six more at regular intervals. The total time taken for these processions was about forty minutes. Similarly, four cows were led from Nahar Saadat Khan and thred from Masjid Tahawar Khan.

The situation in the city is quiet. Moslem shops are closed because of the festival, while Hindus are observing complete hartal. Armoured cars and cavalry are patrolling the town. The authorities had three cows removed from the prohibited zones of Gali Batashan and Hauz Kazi. —A. P.

NOVEL METHODS OF OBSTRUCTION

Continued from Page 7.)

officials did nothing, the subject should approach the Political Agent for redress of their grievances. The speaker drew attention of State officials towards development of forests in Idar and reduction in liquor traffic and fix total Prohibition as their goal. Concluding the President exhorted the people to continue their struggle for freedom and assured them that success was theirs.

IDAR STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

CHAIRMAN REGRETS LACK OF EDUCATION

(From our Correspondent.)

IDAR, June 12.

The town of Idar, capital of the Idar State, in Mahikantha Agency was all enthusiasm on Saturday when Mr. Manilal Harilal Mehta, pleader of Bombay and Chairman of the Idar Prajamandal in Bombay came to preside over the Idar Prajakiya Parishad, from Godhra. Mr. Pralhadji, Chairman of Reception Committee accorded him hearty welcome at the station and Mr. Mehta was taken in a procession to his residence.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The session began this evening when the President, with the Reception Committee's Chairman arrived, the pandal was nearly packed, unusually large number of ladies being present Mr. Pralhadji Kasheeram Maniar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of a short speech welcoming, the delegates described, how it was resolved to hold a conference at a meeting of the state subjects at Kukadia, a few months ago. He recalled the ancient glorious history of state which was founded by Bappa Raol, originator of the Sisodia family. He regretted lack of education in Idar's population and exhorted delegates to make the conference successful. After the president delivered his address delegates elected the subjects committee and the conference adjourned to Monday.

OPEN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

provinces into your confidence; take your own workers into your confidence; give them assurances, honest as well as explicit, that the industry, if salvaged by their help, will never be motivated and operated exclusively in the interests of the proprietors. And when you have done all this, you may be sure you will have not to cry in the wilderness. For there is a Power greater than any you know of which looks after all those who trust in

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

FREE LAND IN PERSIA.

FIRST AND LAST OPPORTUNITY.

(BY G. K. N.)

The war shook the equilibrium of the world. The world has not yet recovered it in spite of Lausannes and Locarnos. Nationalities have been displaced and populations have migrated. There was the powerful Zionist movement in Palestine. Thousands of Jews from Europe migrated to where they were promised a new home, —a return after the exodus. The urge and finance came from Lord Balfour and circles under his influence. More money was poured from America. But the tide now seems to be turning. The Jews expected too much or were led to expect it. The British as mandatory power were obliged to hold the scales even between the immigrant Hebrew and the native Arab. At last they had to make believe they did it. The disappointed Jews are said to be returning to their old haunts in Southern Europe.

BRITAIN'S POLITICAL GAME.

The war violently disturbed the Armenians as a nation. Lakhs of them were deported from Turkey to Greece. The British have partly espoused also their cause. Syria is a rich country. Syria is sparsely populated and it is, therefore, suggested that the Armenians should be settled in Syria; and wealthy England is collecting funds for this humanitarian project behind which, however, some discern political anticipations. There remain the Nestorians of Kurdistan and around Mosul. They are for the moment in oblivion.

PARSIS FOR PERSIA.

It was mooted even by people at the Peace Conference that if the nations had to choose their homes, the Parsis might be repatriated to Persia. It was only thinking by an analogy, an idea, an unsubstantial sentiment.. But it was something to learn that others besides Parsis thought of them and their history. Reza Shah Pahlavi is firmly seated on his throne. Still alternate waves of hope and fear pass over Persia. The old fierce rivalry between Britain and Persia is not ended. France does not relinquish her hope of having a hand in the projected railways. M. Pernot of the "Revieue des deux mondes" had something to say about it last year. And Germany will follow France closely with a heavy tread. Italy has already secured special prerogatives for transport. As for America, it can afford to remain stolidly indifferent. It has wealth and that is all. Eastern peoples will come to her. She need not go to them.

The thought, therefore, of Persia for the Parsis, of their co-operation in the revival of the country, under the circumstances, is natural. And the Persians have most cordially reciprocated the feeling "viva voce" and in newspapers. How to translate the common aspiration into a concrete scheme is a problem bristling with formidable difficulties No one expected that the "Iran League" of Bombay would work miracles in this direction. In its short life, however, it has achieved much; not the least of its assets being sincere and resolute workers like Solicitor Dadachanji.

LAND GOING CHEAP.

The League last week published a piece of important news. Attention has to be invited to the very noteworthy views expressed by Mr. Mohomed Jaffer Shushtary to the interviewers on behalf of our Gujarati contemporary the "Bombay Samachar." The one important thing among many which the experienced businessman tells the Parsis is that land is to be had in Persia for the asking to-day in certain parts, especially in his own home the old Khozistan, which the Arabs call Ahwaz. Some movement is already on foot to form a company and to acquire land. It does not matter if the body is Parsi or Islamic. Would that it were mixed. There is not going to be a land boom at once there. The tract through which the railway will pass is not yet settled. But the province is rich. There is security of life and limb. There is the attraction of a salubrious climate. Emigration from India to Ahwaz may appear quixotic. Nor is it recommended wholesale. But some of the startling realities in life have originated in Utopian musings. And when a hard-headed shrewd practical man of business like Mr. M. J. Shushtary, the disinterested friend of the Parsis, points the way, the very least that the Parsi community can do by way of a formal courteous response is to give a thought to the suggestion. I wish the "Iran League" does not confine its activities to Gujarati. It ought to publish Mr. Shushtary's views in English and also in Persian.

KENYA INDIAN DEPUTATION.

HOW IT WAS SENT FROM PILLAR TO POST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—As one of the members of Kenya Indian Deputation I should like to thank you for your spirited article called "The Fly in the Ointment" published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 5th May.

I take this liberty to narrate in fewest possible words circumstances which led us to ask the Colonial Office to receive the Deputation.

Mr. A. M. Jivanjee arrived here on the 6th of April in connection with a tender for clearing cargo at Mombasa submitted by him. The tender in spite of its being lowest was not accepted by the Kenya Government because it was submitted by an Indian.

It came to his knowledge that Sir Edward Grigg was determined to induce the Colonial Office to give the settlers unofficial majority in the Kenya Council. Being President of the Congress he cabled this information to the Kenya Indian National Congress and the following reply was received by him.

"Request you Sir Robert Hamilton, Col. Wedgwood and Udani make representations Colonial and India Offices on basis of Memorandum. The whole Indian community unitedly opposed any suggestions Europeans unofficial majority in Legislative Council which if conceded would constitute flagrant breach faith definite pledge contained white paper and practically tantamount handing over Indian and Native population to clique handful European Settlers."

On receipt of the same Col. Wedgwood and Sir Robert were interviewed by us at the House of Commons. It was then decided to see what Earl Winterton had to say in the matter. It was also pointed out by Col. Wedgwood that Indians should oppose Federation and insist on common franchise to be given to them as well as to Natives.

THE WHITES' THREAT.

Earl Winterton was approached but while sympathising with us he refused either to accompany the Deputation or to recommend to the Colonial Office to receive us as he had not received opinion of the Government of India on memorandum submitted by the Kenya Indian National Congress to them through the South Africa Indian Deputation in January last.

A telegram was sent to the Viceroy by Mr. Jivanjee to cable his views to the India Office but no reply has been received by Mr. Jivanjee from His Excellency up to now. However I understand although it is not made known that Lord Winterton has received a memorandum from the Government of India protesting strongly against the giving of unofficial majority as well as against Federation.

The Colonial Office was requested to receive the Deputation but the Secretary Mr. Amery informed Col. Wedgwood that we must first see the Governor. The Governor when requested refused to see any one except Kenya Indians although Mr. Amery had no objection to Col. Wedgwood and Sir Hamilton accompanying the Deputation.

While we are thus sent from pillar to post, the Settlers were very active. The Covernor was told bluntly that unless they get what they want he would be faced on his return to Kenya with a situation similar to the one when the Wood-Winterton Agreement was thrown overboard.

Major Walsh, a settler in Tanganyika was successful in inducing the London Chamber of Commerce to pass a resolution favouring Federation, thus a commercial body has been converted into a political arena by settlers for future propaganda. An attempt was also made to induce the Joint East African Board to pass a similar resolution but it must be said to the credit of that body that they refused to entertain such proposals stating that the Board being a commercial body was not interested in politics.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

Besides intense propaganda against German immigration and in favour of Federation are being carried on here. One of the pet theories advanced against us is that as we are giving every help to German in Tanganyika we should be asked to leave East Africa.

It was reported that the Colonial Conference has passed a resolution favouring Federation and unofficial European majority in Councils. These news were cabled by well-wishers of Kenya Indians to Canada U. S. A. and to India, and it is understood that a very strong protest has been lodged by the Canadian Government stating that such Federation cannot be created without consulting the Imperial Conference: Americans as could be seen from American newspapers were amazed at the audacity of the British Government to try and include Tanganyika which is a mandated territory in the proposed Federation.

Coming to the Deputation, in spite of repeated requests Sir Edward Grigg failed or rather refusad to fix up any time to see us till a day or two before Mr. Jiwanjee's departure. Mr. Jiwanjee was told by telephone on 18th instant that the Governor would see the Deputation on Friday the 20th instant. This day was purposely fixed because His Excellency knew it very well that M.P's who were going to accompany us were going away to their constituencies. Since it was difficult for M. P.'s to cancel meetings already arranged in the country and as Mr. Jiwanjee was unble to stay any longer it was decided to abandon the Deputation. Mr. Jiwanjee has left for Kenya on 20th May.

The situation is very critical and unless India wakes up we shall lose Kenya, which was once upon a time India's America. No useful purpose will be served here either by propaganda or sending a new deputation. The only thing to do is to start a powerful egitation in India and force the Government of India particularly Earl Irwin who was a party to the Wood-Winterton Agreement to take strong measures.

I am enclosing a copy of a pamphlet, 15,000 copies of which were distributed here on May Day and shall be glad if you will make a use of it in your paper.—Yours, etc.,

R. J. UDANI.

53, New Broad St.
London, May 26.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONGRESS LEADERS.

ITS CONNECTION WITH NABHA AFFAIR.

The "Searchlight" of Patna writes:—Mr. Horniman would have the Congress go back to unjluted Non-co-operation and has been assiduously demanding the head of Pandit Motilal Nehru on the charger and the cry of "Down with Congress oligarchy" has been ending the skies with its fierce ejaculation

Indeed, it is becoming a habit to cry for the heads of respected laders. Since the Gauhati Congress turned down, at the instance of Mahatma Gandhi, the resolution about Nabha certain personages, within the orbit of journalism and outside it, have made it their trade to pursue Pandit Motilal Nehru who, they believe, was responsible for influencing Mahatmaji to take up the attitude he did in regard to the Nabha agair. Since then the campaign against him has been pursued vith a vitriolic virulence that must jar on the nerves of all who value the decencies of public life. It is a curious phenomenen that the loudest outcry against Panditji emanates from men who have constituted themselves as the champions of the Maharaja of Nabha and that the cry dates back to the Gauhati Congress. Since then, these gentlemen, who have not the courage to attack Mahatmaji, have been raking their brains and ransacking records to put together the latches of which they hold Panditji guilty. Now, Panditji has his failings and not even his admirers can gainsay them, but surely to make him the object of all this vendetta because obviously he would not endorse reference to Maharaja of Nabha in the Congress resolution, and that for weighty reasons, is introducing a method in our political activities that is bound to be regarded as debasing. It is debasing journalism to permit of a campaign the motive power of which is to be found not in the stunts paraded with a flourish but in ulterior considerations. From Pandit Motilal it is now the turn of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and it may be truly said that the whole atmosphere of politics is undergoing what can only be described as pollution. But we most fervently hope this state of things will soon be brought to an end. Let younger men learn to put a curb on their enthusiasm and realize that respect for leaders is an indispensable element of the very patriotism that is their passport to public recognition. Some of these leaders may not always answer to the standards which our enthusiasm and our impatience may give to our judgments but it is criminal ever to forget that what they are, they are and that though it may be easy to displace them it must be difficult to replace them. Let us not be misunderstood. We are not among those who see in this confusion the chaos caused by anything inherent in the present-day policy of the National Congress or anything that may cause despair. Reaction and demoralization are temporary phases that overtake all great institutions and let those disposed to scoff remember that in the very confusion there is life that one will look for in vain in any other organization in the country.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

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R N Parvati, S L Ranade, M R Rangnekar, A A Kanekar, *P S Kantak*, R V Mehta; *S A Pai, K S Prabhawalkar*, B J Rege, *L J Tidke*, D W Tillu, K A Upadhyaya, L P Vyas, S M H Kazi G M A B Kureshi, *A ..H Bana, J J Banaji, M Benjamin, M I Doyle*, J M Toydriwalla, K P Unvala, F S Daruwalla, *E Reuben*, M P Laud, P A Netto, C T Pinto, J M Adhikari, B V Athavale, V P Dandekar, G S Gaitonde, G M Khopkar, B G Murdeshwar, V A Nerurkar, V R Wanmali, M D Desai, G G Naik, T T Ruvala, S C Vakil, D S Parmaj, S B Deo, V H Desai, K R Joshi, K R Karnik, V B Karnik, M R Panvalkar, G S Pathak, A L Bhatt, B B Vyas, S A M S Kadri, G M Khatib, J M Kapadia S H Manjra, N S Metrani, S G Mujumdar, J N Ambegaoker, B V Bhatt, K M Bhatt, B A Chitre, C A Choksi, F C Cooper, C N Daji, K G Dalal, B V Dalvi, L K Dane, J K Daruvalai P R Dastur, B A Desai K D Desai, K L Desai, M K Desai, *M M Desai*, R J Desai, *S K Desai*, C D Dharkar, N A Engineer, C Fonseca, D G Gadekar, T P Ghogale, R A Karandikar, K B Kasotia, M Kishorilal, M A I Lakhani, M E Malgaonkar. B J Mehta, C A Mehta, M M Mehta, K H Mengle, S M Merchant, N M Miabhoy, S Natarajan, R A Nentin, R P Sane, D D Sethna, C B Shah, H V Shah, D H Sheth, B Sundararamanjulu, H H Talati, *N M Thakore*, K D Tipnis, C M Trivedi, A H B Tyabji, S R Upadhyaya, G Z Vanjara N M Wagle, S C Deole, H M Mehta, S N Sapre, F J Vachha, V D Dabholkar, D B Desai, A V Gangolli, K A Gupte, G V Kher, H M Mapara, L D Shah, S P Borkar, *M K Mitra*, M H Shah, K N Phadke, *K Ukidve*, S K Vaidya, M S Vidwans, C N Bhalerao, S G Damodare, K M Deshpande, N K Deshpande, S G Hosangadi, R D Jejurkar, A D Pusalkar, *D Cross*, S B Dhaode, R M Gole, B R Jadhav, V D Joshi, S M Khataokar,T G Phatak, B R Majli, P S Kulkarni, S L Kulkarni, S R Rane, D N Shikhare, *S Sukthankar*, V R Adkoli, V B Naik, V K Khare, P M Bangi, S S Bhagwat, M S Desai, M D Donde, K R Rajadhyaksha, F H Abhyankar, N A Charankar, *K L Chaudhari*, L V Damle, K H Deshmukh, S G Deshpande, D K Diwan, M V Dangre, S M Duff, V C Gole, C B Joshi, S G Kale, V B Manerikar, S J Moulvi, D R Muthane, G L Naik, V K Palande, M R Paranjpe, S G Puranik, C D Reddy, R R Talcherkar, J G Vaidya, D G Deshpande, M S Dhavle, L B Harolikar, V A Naik, K K Framji, S M Gandhe, *M N Gokhale*, K Y Kale, K G Khandekar, N K Mirashi, A D Nadgouda, D B Patil, G V Rajadhyaksha, G M Joshi, V W Samudra, S V Sapre, V S Paranjpe, M K Adhyaru, U J Bhatt, S P Dave, G M Jani, G S Agnihotri, C C Bhatt, T D Bhatt, *R H Mehta*, C M Shah, S S Shevade, M S Shukla, S N Shukla, N M Pandya, M A Sayed, D I Patel, R M Shah, B C Trivedi, C A Dalal, K C Desai, V N Majmudar, M D Manek K R Parikh, N S Parikh, K R Patel, C C Shah, C J Shah, J H Shukla, H. P. Desai, N. N. Harshe, M. M. Parikh, H. A. Jatoi, A. M. Uqaili, *E. Wasker, R. Wasker*, A. A. Advani, R. G. Shahani, D. N. Abichandani, A. B. Advani, S. T. Advani, B. N. Aurora, P. H. Bhaya, S K Hiranandani A A Jaswani, R N Sadarangani, *S. D'Souze*, T. Gonsalves, T. C. Motwani, N. R. Thadani, K. D. Vaswami, V. L. A. D'Abreo, F. U. Kazi, P. T. Lalwani, P. K. Mahtani, J. T. Thadhani, M.E.A. Usifani, R. B. Motwani, A. S. A. R. Pirzada, *G. B. Shroff*.

PASS.

B D Gangal; A M Joshi; C D Pancholy; V S Borkar; V C Dave; C D Jhala; K N Manek; I N Mehta; A S Patel; S V Raval; J. R Shroff; V V athavale; R B Chhaya; I *Damle*, R B Godambe, G V Gokhale, *P J Joshi*, V K Kale, D C Mankad, S C Mankad; P G Maru; R G Nadkarni; M J Nanavati; V C Pandya; R D Potnis; G M Saraf, H B Vaishnav, *G G Medivalla*, J C Buch; I J Shaikh; B V Bakshi; S J Coachman; L B Nazeer; J P Sethna; G P Thadani, B J Vasavada, *B B Bhiwandivala*, B R Mehta, K Ramachandran, *D C Wadia*, P P Mistry, S S Desai, A H Doctor; U S Hattangadi; N S Jikar; H N Lelinvala; M C Mehta; R S A D R Lopez; H J D'Souza; V N Nabar; V N Pangarkar, V V Adhikari, L D Patekar; S P Sirmukadam; S P Vaidva; G R Desai, D B Joshi; K J. Parekh; B L Patel; C S Bagi; N V Kulkarni; G S Hiremath; B N Munavalli; N M Haeems; S M Haeems; N V Desai; M V Limaye; M V Parulekar; V R. Pradhan; D G Tere; V S Gore; L A Pimplaskar, A P Kanikia G K Mehta, G B Mehta, K B Nallawalla, K D Bvali, D S Konnur, N C Shantagiri, W D'Souza, P M Mehta F Menezes, P Menezes, V A Ajgaonkar, J A Castelino, N CDalal, T V Davare, T R Desai; N J Divecha; D A Durve; S S Kapadia; G M Moraes; V T Patil; H E Patny; R V Sashital; N C Sharma; K L Shinde; H H Syed, Y S Tambe; J H Taraporevala; S D Thakur; M M Wadia; B K Bagalkote; R B Bapat; U M Bhende; S L Bijur; G K Chitnis; J C Clerk; K S Contractor; L J Desai; V J Desai; B R Divekar; N F Elavia; S B Gandhi; N M Ghate; V P Gokhale; V S Gondhalekar; B J Gosai; D G Hate; A S Hodivala; S A Jere; H N Jhala P G Jhaveri; P B Joshi; V M Joshipara, F C Kagdy; G H Kanani; B K Kapadia; S M Karbhari; J V Kariya; R M Karnik; A D Kulkarni; A Limaye; A R Malkani; L A Manek; B J Manked; B H Mehta; B N Mehta; N R Mehta; M S Merchant; S D Mirchandani; R J Mithaiwala; P S Mokashi; R S Mujumdar; G D Nande; M K Nathani; R N Nazir; P V Padgaokar; J P Padhya; D B Patel; R G Patel; A R Patil; V N Raj; T L Ram; N R Sangvi; A C Shah; M B Shah; S A Shete; E A Shipchandler; N H Tata; J B Tawde; H N Thakkar; C C Thakore; K S Thakore; T S Thakur; B S Tikekar; T H Trivedi; S G Varadkar, C N Vijayakar; Y H Vyas; D B Lele; H R Pardiwalla; D P Waghchoure; C A Christie; B K Kadam; S N Mudliar; J C Pandya, A V Phadke; N H Phadnis; G A Tarabadkar; D R Balgi; M S Parulker; A L Patel; M G Rele; P T Thacker; S V Burde V D Yennemadi N S Daulatjada; G P Joglekar; N A Kanat S V, Ainapure C N Dalal M D Jayawant M N Majmundar V M Mehta; N G Parekh; V R Randive; H A Syed; R V Deshmukh; N P Buch; M A Chaubal; B R Dashaputre; B V Dave; R K Jambgi, S D Nabar; P S Naragund; G D Apte; V B Deshpande; V S Deshpande; A R Gokhale; M R Joshi; M G Kale; G R Kulkarni; N M Sathe; M V Udas; M A Yadwad; K R K Haroon; S N Ghaniwala; D N Bhagwat; W K Joshi; G G Kulkarni; V B Mulay; N R Sakhdeo; S B Sardesai; S K Behere; B R Deobhankar; R H Doshi; S B Gondhalekar; G M Koranne; R S Naik; J S Namjoshi; R K Patwe; A B Vaijapurkar; S N Datar; R V Joshi; V R Nadgouda; R P Kanitkar; S P Nagpurkar; N. S Wadekar; V M Atre; S P Kapse; S G Nisargand; G M Patwardhan; D S Tangatkar; M B Khannur; A T Upadhye; A V Bhave; G S Mandrawadkar; H I Shaikh; V B Khaire; A G Ranade; W D Adake; M B Anklesaria; B B Bhajekar; A R Chitale; V N Deo! N R Deshpande; S G Deshpande; C C Gandhi; R V Gawayi; V Gokhale; P S Halbe; K H Jamkhindi; R B Kakirde; H K Khan; K V Kulkarni; B A Nadkarni; G S Naregal; E U Patel; P V Raman; Y M Sabnis; N F Vakil; R B Yajnik; V G Advant; D Y Altekar; D P Andrews; S K Bagal; D N Bapat; D R Bedekar; C V Bhide; A H Borkar; M R Chandratreya; S B Darp; A V Desai; R M Deshpande; R R Eliezer; V G Gadgil; V G Godbole H P Gore; N G Gajar; M S Gurtu; P Y Inamdar; C T Jhansikar; G T Joglekar; R P Joshi; S N Joshi; G C Jumde; P R Kakaraddi; S B Kamat; S S Karnalli; G J Kathardekar; S N Kelkar; S L Kharkar; S G Kharkar; M B Kinagi; G R Kulkarni; V B Kulkarni; N N Lele; B D Mahajan; J S Manglekar; D V Mengale; D B Mhetras; N K Morab; V H Mujumdar; G V Natu; V S Nazare; V M Panat; S V Parandekar; V D Paranjpye; R S Paranjpye; G T Parnaik; S G Patankar; D M Pathan; B D Patil; G S Patil; R S Patil; S M Patil; J P Pethe; S R Rajhanse; D G Sathe; A B Savadikar; S G Shah; A R P Shaikh; M S Shettar; M R Sirmandal; S A Sonna; J V Surpur; P D Tilve; G L Totar, V K Utpat; Y U Vani; D P Wagle; S V Addanagi; P A Apte; M N Byadgi; S G Kirloskar; P D Kulkarni; V K Kulkarni; N D Kumthekar; M B Mehta; G V Mokashi; K K Pradhan; G S Swami, R J Trivedi; B P Bahirat; R G Bhope, K A Chitale Y M Deshmane; V B Deshpande; B P Gaikwad; B S Kamble; D M Kulkarni; R N Kulkarni; G R Kumbhakoni; G R Mordekar; S D Odak; G K Patil; J D Patil; N R Patil; S R Patil; R K Shiraguppi; S V Surgond; R V Tokekar; I S Umarani; L H Deo; V B Siddapur; M S Vidwans; R G Amkerdekar; D B Barde; S B Chavan; M V Dharmadhikari; D K Gore; K S Janorkar; V J Kher; S E Kulkarni; D S Mokashi; M R Navangule; A H Padhye; K P Patil; V R Shinde; V B Joshi; G A Tambe; A K Kulkarni; R B Kulkarni; K N Pandit; V J Phadke; N V Badve; L V Chitnis; L V Kashikar; G S Kulkarni, G S Pathak A B Patil; G J Patil; K V Patil; N K Patil; B D Bhatt; T P Patel; F J Dave; N S Dixit; M A Dave; P H Mehta; U J Pandya; M M Jarikh; N G Patell; P U Patel; R J Shah; N N Sheth; P K Tripathi; C C Trivedi; D L Valand; K H K Mashhadi, R M Shah, V K Dharava M H Dave, V K Desai, A J Patel, K C Shah, N C Bramachari, M D Dave, T K Dave, V G Upadhyaya, K R Bhati, J T Barot, M C Trivedi, C D Bhatt, K P Bhatt, K B Deshmukh K A Mehta, A J Naik, A M Parikh, L T Shivdasani K D Trivedi, H Y Vohra, A R Bakshi, P H Buch, G D Chhatrapati, M A Chohan, R S Davidson, A S Desai, H A Desai, J L Desai, P P Desai, V C Desai, V V Dhruva, K M Divatia C K Doshi, C C Gandhi, A P Ghia, D K Gupte, P K Gupte, R A Hindia, V S Joshi, S A Kadia, B G Lakhia, J C Mehta, N D Mehta, N J Mehta, R P Mehta, R G Mehta, V A Mehta, P M Murkute, H J Nanavati, D K Pandya, C N Parikh, R G Parikh, C B Patel, M L Patel, Natvarlal, G Patel, Nathalal G Patel, P U Patel, R A Patel, S J Patel M V Pathak, K M Pharate, M V Sata, A R Shah, C C Shah, C M Shah, G K Shah; M. M. Shah, S. B. Shah, V. C. Shah, S. G. Sheth, S. S. Sheth, N. S. Shinde, M. K. Shukla, G. B. Suryavanshi, K. R. Thakor, I. S. Vohra, C. T. Vyas, H. M. Vyas, I. M. Patel, H. M. Dave, G. M. Karkhanis, A. V. Patel, K. M. Patel, D. B. Adhwaryu, K. B. Dave, B. N. Desai, M. B. Desai, M. C. Gandhi, B. B. Joshi, M. C. Mistry, D. B. Patel, G. S. Abbasi, A. A. Agha, G. T. Gajria, H. L. Madnani, G. L. Shaikh, H. J. Sethna, S. S. Shahani, H. T Raymond, M. B. Lalvani, D. H. Sonejee, S. C. Advani, N. A. Bhatia, S. S. Gidwani, H N. Juriasingani H S Khilnani K N Nizamani, M B Ramsinghani, C. T. Valecha D. H. Advani, T. V. Lakhani, B. S. Pamnani, G. Raymond, T. M. Sipahimalani, H. K. Thadani, B. H. Byramji, M. M. Dhalla, R. T. Dharamdasani, D. V. Gursahani, G. M. Hiranandani, L. D. Jagia, K.. H. Khilnani, A. D. Kureshi, G. D. Lala, R. W. Mahrotri, R. L. Mansukhani, G. H. Shringi, N. K. Wadhwani, D. S. Modalgya, G. D. Sirear. J P. Bhatia.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

Scholarships and prizes have been awarded as under:—

The Ellis Scholarship.—Divided between G. C. Bannaji and R. G. Shahani.

The James Taylor Prize.—To Vijayendra K R V. Rao.

The Bhau Daji Prize.—To G. G. Raddi.

The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship.—To D. P. Joshi.

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.—To Nabar G. M.

The Cobden Club Medal.—To V. K. R. V. Rao.

The Pralhad Sitaram Patwardhan Scholarship.—To B. J. Israel.

The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship.—To G. N. Chapekar.

The Pragji Thackersey Moolji Science Scholarships (in Arts).—L. D. Shah.

The Lord Minto Scholarship.—To V. K. R. V. Rao.

LONDON, June 13.

Geneva.—Yugo-Slavia has communicated its version of the Albanian incident to Sir Eric Drummond but does not desire that the matter should be brought before the League Council on the ground that it does not fall within the scope of Article twelve of the Covenant. Nevertheless it does not object to any member asking the Council to take up the matter.—Reuter.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY'S MEETING

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday (the 18th inst.) at 3 p.m. when the following business will be gone through:—

Annual election of a Board of Accounts consisting of three Ordinary Fellows of the University not being members of the Syndicate. (Mr. K. S. Aiyar, Professor D. D. Kapadia and Professor S. G. Sathe hold office at present as members of the Board of Accounts).

Assignment of Principal G. Findlay Shirras, a newly nominated Ordinary Fellow, to a Faculty. (Dr. R. N. Ranina's motion).

Consideration of an application for permanent affiliation of the Nadirshah Edalji Dinshah Civil Engineering College, Karachi, as a full grade College teaching the courses of study prescribed for the Examinations leading up to the Degree of B.E. (Civil) and the Report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to make in respect of the application the local inquiry prescribed by Section 21 (2) (a) of the Indian Universities Act. (Dr. N. A. F. Moos' motion.)

Consideration of an application for affiliation of a full grade Law College proposed to be started at Ahmedabad by the Gujarat Law Society and the Report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to make in respect of the application the local inquiry prescribed by Section 21 (2) (a) of the Indian Universities Act. (Mr. A. M. Kajiji's motion.)

Revision of the regulations for the Intermediate Commerce, B.Com. and M.Com. Examinations. (Principal M. L. Tannan's motion.)

Consideration of the University Budget for the financial year 1927-28. (A copy of the Budget has already been forwarded to the members of the Senate.) (Prof. S. G Sathe's motion.)

A proposal to amend regulation 64 of the B Ag. Examination regulations so as to make it clear that candidates can claim exemption from either subject III or subject IV of the B.Ag. Examination taken at the end of the second or third year of the Agricultural course if they pass in one of these subjects and fail in the other. (Dr. N. A. F. Moos' motion.)

A proposal to amend the regulations relating to the Sardar Bhimrao Ramrao Akbarnawis Scholarships Endowment so as to admit of candidates holding the M.A. Degree in Mathematics competing for the Research Scholarship which is awarded for study in Europe or America. (Dr. N. A. F. Moos' motion.)

Consideration of the Report of the Syndicate on the question of the reorganization of University Postgraduate Studies and Research. (Mr. K. M. Munshi.)

A proposal to add a new branch of study, to be styled "Ancient Indian Culture," to the branches of study at present included in the M.A. Examination course. (Dr. S. K. Belvalkar's motion.)

Consideration of the Report of the Syndicate on the question of Physical Training of University students. (Dr. P. T. Patel.)

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, who had come here in connection with the Bakr-id celebrations, left to-night for Simla. Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency, Finance Member, will leave to-morrow.

SANDHAM REACHES 1000 OF. SEASON

RUSSELL'S 23 BOUNDARY HITS

TALL SCORING IN COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 11.

Following are closing scores in County Matches that began to-day:—

Middlesex vs. Notts, at Lords:—Notts 381; (Whysall 60, Carr 51; Flint 69; Larwood 67 (not out); and Allen five for 99). Middlesex: 44 for nil.

Lancashire vs. Surrey at Manchester:—Surrey: 352 for nine (Jardine 143).

Hampshire vs. Essex at Southampton:—Essex: 470 for six (Russell 161 and H. Morris 166).

Warwickshire vs. Kent at Coventry:—Warwick: 205 for five (Bates 116).

Glamorgan vs. Derbyshire at Swansea:—Glamorgan: 227 (Bates 51). Derby: 112 for four.

Yorkshire vs. Sussex at Sheffield:—Yorkshire 260 (Holmes 65 and Cox five for 70).

Worcestershire vs. Somerset at Stourbridge:—Worcester 76 (Greswell four for 19, White four for 22). Somerset: 23 for nil.

Gloucestershire vs. Cambridge University at Bristol:—Cambridge: 367 (Dawson 56; Romes 68; Longfield 114 (not out); and Bessant five for 68). Gloucester: 35 for two.

Oxford University vs. Free Foresters at Oxford:—Oxford 520 (P. Cazalet 51; McBride 51; Homes 236; and Butterworth 101.

Northamptonshire vs. New Zealanders at Kettering:—Northants. 237 (Wills 68; Timms 53; and Blunt seven for 109). New Zealanders: 68 for three (Blunt 50).

There was no play before lunch owing to rain at Coventry and Stourbridge. At Lords the wicket was awkward, and there were spots on the pitch caused by old coarse grass, as a result of which the ball rose nastily and Carr Lilley and Payton were hurt. Larwood, played a vigorous innings, hitting ten fours, and Jardine played a beautiful all round game for Surrey. Sandham was out at 46, and reached his thousand runs for the season when he had made 39. Russell made 23 hits to the boundary, and Morris hit two sixes and 21 fours, their partnership for the fourth wicket yielding 233.

In scoring 116 for Warwick, Bates gave a masterly exhibition by hitting a six and 14 fours. Yorkshire rested Rhodes who has injured his finger. Worcester gave a feeble display, though the wicket was fairly easy. Greswell and White bowled skilfully, the latter sending down ten successive maidens.

Splendid driving was a feature of Longfield's useful innings for Cambridge, his score including 18 fours. Holmes, the Oxford Captain, was 4-3|4 hours at the wicket, in making what is the highest score of his career. He hit eight sixes, four of them off successive balls, and 23 fours. Butterworth also gave a very vigorous display in making his first century for the University.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP

INDIAN PLAYER BEATEN

LONDON, June 12.

Rome.—In the Davis Cup third round doubles Demorpurgo and Destefani (Italy) beat Cochet and Brognon (France) 6'4, 6'4, 6|4.

Prague.—In the third round of the Davis Cup, Czecho-Slovakia defeated Belgium by four matches to one.

Berlin.—In Davis Cup Spence (South Africa) beat Landmann (Germany) 6|3, 6|8, 6|4, 1|2, 6|2. Moldenhauer (Germany) beat Condon (South Africa) 4|6, 6|3, 6|3, 3|6, 6|4. South Africa thus won by four matches to one.

Copenhagen.—In the Davis Cup Ulrich (Denmark) beat Prasada (India) 6|4, 7|5, 6|4. Petersen (?), Denmark, beat A. H. Fyzee (India) 6|0, 6|2, 6|4. Denmark thus won by five matches to nil.—Reuter.

The Central Sikh League sub-committee meetin to consider the recent Congress proposals has been postponed sine die as Sardar Kharkasingh will not be free to participate in its deliberations which are considered momentous.—A.P.

KEEP STOMACH CLEAN AND BOWELS ACTIVE

That is the way to keep well. That is the way to keep the blood pure and the whole body free from the poisonous waste matters that cause so much sickness and disease.

Keep your stomach clean and bowels active.

Sound, helpful advice that is easy to follow, because the only medicine necessary is the weekly dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills, in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them. Full directions for use are given with every bottle.

4

CRICKET

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

HINDU GYMKHANA'S BIG SCORE.

The Hindu Gymkhana have no lack of batsmen who can collect runs and once again they succeeded in putting up a big score when they met the Telegu Young Cricketers on Sunday. Heavy rain during the night and morning had made most of the grounds water-logged, but Jupiter Pluvius repenting at last, it was surprising to see the improvement of the pitches during the course of the morning until they were fit to be played on after lunch.

The Hindu Gymkhana elected to bat first and ran up the good score of 200 runs for 8 wickets, the seventh wicket partnership between A. B. Paralkar and K. N. Madan adding 76 runs. The latter hit two sixes and three fours in his innings of 41, while R. R. Wadkar ran him close with 40. To add to this success the latter bowled very steadily eventually capturing 4 wickets for 34 runs. The Telegu Young Cricketers fared none too well with the wicket their closing score being 89 runs for 6 wickets thus leaving the match drawn.

HINDU GYM. B.

R. R. Wadkar, caught b Pupala ..	40
K. S. Rane, caught, b M. V. Swami ..	7
B. Shirodkar, caught b D. L. Pupala	4
P. B. Khedekar, b A. S. Hamand ..	9
K. S. Bhagwat, st. b A. S. Hamand ..	25
S. R. Desai, caught, b V. R. Tulla ..	4
R. S. Nayak, b Jakkal ..	23
A. B. Paralkar, not out ..	33
K. N. Madan, caught, b A. S. Hamand	41
J. R. Girkar, not out ..	1
Ganpati Iyer, did not bat ..	0
Extras ..	13
Total (for 8 wkts.) ..	200

Bowling.

A. S. Hamand, 3 wkts. for 52 runs.
D. L. Pupala, 2 wkts. for 39 runs.
M. V. Swami, 1 wkt. for 39 runs.
Jakkal, 1 wkt. for 11 runs.
V. R. Tulla, 1 wkt. for 22 runs.

TELEGU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

M. B. Swami, l-b-w Desai ..	4
C. M. Ladekar, b R. R. Wadkar ..	3
V. R. Tulla, caught, b R. R. Wadkar	11
M. S. Satta, b R. R. Wadkar ..	12
D. L. Pupala, b Ganpati Iyer ..	17
A. S. Hamand, caught, b R. R. Wadkar ..	2
K. R. Swami, not out ..	19
R. Jakkal, not out ..	11
R. B. Somelwar, R. P. Gaula, S. P. Kasulwar, did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wkts.) ..	89

Bowling.

R. R. Wadkar, 4 wkts. for 34 runs.
S. R. Desai, 1 wkts. for 12 runs.
Ganpati Iyer, 1 wkt. for 24 runs.

ANOTHER DRAWN MATCH.

The match between the Islam Gymkhana and Mr. Mehta's XI on the former's ground resulted in a draw. Batting first the home team scored 140 for the loss of 8 wickets, mainly owing to a splendid contribution of 76 by G. M. Sheikh who hit eleven fours. C. Rana was the most successful bowler bagging six wickets at the cost of a little over eight runs apiece. The visitors were less fortunate in their effort seven wickets falling with only 63 on the board, but S. G. Kapadia and T. C. Udeshi got together and added 32 runs to the total without further loss, at which stage stumps were drawn.

ISLAM GYM.

G. M. Shaikh, st. b C. Rana ..	76
S. Hassan Shah, st. b K. Pardeshi ..	18
M. Shafi, b C. Rana ..	15
Md. Shah, caught, b C. Rana ..	12
Shakoor, caught, b C. Rana ..	6
Kazrani, caught, b C. Rana ..	0
Vali Ahmed, b C. Rana ..	6
Akber, b K. Pardeshi ..	0
Jased, not out ..	2
Gool Mahomed, B. Peerbhoy, did not bat.	
Extras ..	5
Total (for 8 wkts.) ..	140

Bowling.

C. Rana, 6 wkts. for 51 runs.
K. G. Pardeshi, 9 wkts. for 25 runs.

MEHTA'S XI.

K. G. Pardeshi, 2 wkts. for 25 runs.	
C. N. Mehta, l-b-w Kazrani ..	16
P. N. Mehta, caught, Shakoor, b B. Peerbhoy ..	20
C. H. Chandarana, c Shah, b Vali Ahmed ..	2
D. B. Desai, c Shakoor, b B. Peerbhoy	2
B. H. Parelkar, l-b-w Vali Ahmed ..	2
M. G. Kapadia, c and b Vali Ahmed	6
S. G. Kapadia, not out ..	20
T. C. Udeshi, not out ..	13
T. T. Thakkar, M. P. Parekh, did not bat.	
Extras ..	6
Total (for 7 wkts.) ..	95

Bowling.

Vali Ahmed, 3 wkts. for 26 runs.
B. Peerbhoy, 2 wkts. for 7 runs.
Kazerani, 1 wkt. for 36 runs.

FOOT BALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

R. A. M. C. WIN AGAIN.

The R.A.M.C. have had a very successful season thus far and it is obvious they will finish somewhere near the top of the table. On Monday they met the B.B.R.A. on the Cooperage and recorded another victory. But in justice to the losers it must be said that luck seemed against them and they did not deserve to lose. McHale who was playing a splendid game throughout, hit the bar on more than one occasion when a score appeared imminent.

The R.A.M.C. began with a rush, and, in the first half, a fast pace was maintained. Of the two teams the R.A.M.C. were the faster, half-backs, and forwards combining well and Sabel scored the first goal wor them. After the interval both teams showed signs of fatigue, the gunners, however, being the worse sufferers. Despite this they made several dangerous attacks and deserved to score. Grainger scored the second goal for the R.A.M.C. and this proved to be the last of the match. A few minutes from the end, McHale received the ball from the wing, and from an awkward position sent in a splendid shot which, however, saw the ball pass on the wrong side of the post.

R.A.M.C. ..... 2 goals.
B.B.R.A. ..... Nil.

R.A.M.C.:—McAulay; Spark and Legg; Goliaghtly, Sweeting and Barnsley, Scott, Broadbridge, Grainger, Sabel and Butler.

B.B.R.A.:—Marshal; Gabriel and Lindsay, Henderson, Corr and Thomas, Kelly, Long, Muller, McHale and Morrison.

Referee: Mr. F. W. Thornback.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

G. I. P. v. South Staffs.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR PANDIT MALAVIYA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Bombay Samachar" of the 4th instant there appears an Open Letter addressed to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya by Mr. Luxmikant Bhatt, who claims to be the father-in-law of Malaviyaji's own son, Pandit Govind Malaviya. Mr. Bhatt makes some startling statements, which need immediate contradiction for the cause of Hindu Society, Hindu solidarity, removal of caste disability and of untouchability which are so essential for gaining and retaining Swaraj. It is from that national and human standpoint, that I have deemed it my duty to take up this matter openly.

And now I shall epitomise Mr. Bhatt's grave complaints against Malaviyaji: (1) Owing to his recent poverty and the consequent difficulty of settling his second daughter in the Malaviya caste only, Mr. Bhatt had to get his daughter married to a Dehradun Barrister, outside his own caste; and this proved unbearable to the Malaviya fold!

(2) On the sacred banks of the Ganga, a meeting of the Malaviya caste was convened under the presidentship of Malaviyaji, where Bhatt was declared an outcaste, and all caste connections were broken off with him!

(3) Soon after this Bhatt's mother passed away; and a number of his castemen met at Malaviyaji's house, where it was decided, that whoever followed the bier to the burning ghat would be excommunicated! And accordingly none of his castemen accompanied Bhatt to the Smashan Bhumi!

(4) When Bhatt's wife was on her death bed, he appealed to Malaviyaji to send his daughter-in-law to his house to have the last "Darshan" of her dying mother. Even this was refused!

(5) Further Pandits Kapiladev Malaviya and Satya Narayan Malaviya were excommunicated for dining with Bhatt in public and private respectively!

Mr. Bhatt then pertinently asks Malaviyaji and other Hindu Leaders to define their position in Hindu Society.

These are very grave complaints; and they need immediate contradictions for the fair name of Malaviyaji and for the solidarity of Hindu Society. Their recurrence must be made impossible.

I have one outstanding grievance against Malaviyaji, and to which I gave public expression last month; that if Malaviyaji were to take courage in both hands, and plead publicly and incessantly for the removal of caste disability and of untouchability, he would be doing a service to Hindu Society, to Hindu-Muslim Unity and to Humanity more luminous, more elevating, more enduring than the founding and fostering of his dear old Benares Hindu University. With due deference to Malaviyaji.

I remain,
In all humility,
B. F. BHARUCHA.

A QUERY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following in your paper and oblige:

A philanthropic Hindu is desirous of starting an up-to-date charitable hospital, both for males and females, under the direct supervision of a philanthropic, expert and experienced medical graduate. Will you or any of your numerous readers let me know he place or places, where such a hospital is most needed?

Please correspond with:

Medical,
Badri Nath Malhotra,
Honorary Secretary,
All-India Kshatriya Sabha,
Said Mitha Bazaar,
Lahore.

AGAINST WAGE CUT

(Continued from page 7).

ed the Tariff Board's recommendations and arrived at decisions so little in accord with the justice of the case."

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION MEETS

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT. DRAFTED

The Committee of the Millowners' Association again met on Monday morning to consider the report of the Tariff Board and after some discussion they agreed to prepare a draft representation to be submitted before the Government of India. The draft will be placed before the conference of mill representatives on the 20th instant for approval. The mill operatives having heard that their pay is in danger of some reduction are also gathering strength to fight against emergency and are taking precautionary measures by holding meetings and passing resolutions to make a united stand against reduction of wages. Although the millowners themselves have not considered this question, the operatives are arming themselves beforehand against contingency.

INSURANCE OF BOMBAY MILLS

THE PENALTY CLAUSE

The following is the copy of a letter addressed by the Pralhad Mills Ltd., to the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay:

Dear Sir,

With reference to the letter that appeared in "The Bombay Chronicle" on the 6th instant over the signature of 'One Who Knows', we have referred to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association and find that members have to sign a penalty agreement; clauses 2 and 3 whereof, we think, should not be agreed to by mill Agents acting as Insurance agents.

We hope the Committee of our Association will do all that is necessary to secure for us the liberty to share the commission with the mills, if we wish.

Yours, faithfully,
For the Pralhad Mills, Limited,
For Partapgir Narsingirji and Co.,
(Sd.) Osman Sohani,
Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

RULES AND REGULATIONS:
PENALTY AGREEMENT.

An Agreement made between the Fire Insurance Companies doing business in Bombay, whereby each agrees with and binds itself to each of the others so as to constitute a separate agreement between any two that in order to maintain uniform Tariffs and rules for vre insurance business which each hereby agrees and admits is for the mutual benefit of each and every one of the undersigned companies.

2. We agree and bind ourselves not to make or promise to make any rebate or return of premium or any payment, or other valuable consideration whatsoever, either in cash or in kind, except such as are authorised by the Association, either to the Insured or to any Broker, Sub-Agent or other party. The granting of credit except as permitted under the Credit Agreement of the payment or advance by a signatory to a broker or firm of brokers of the whole or part of his their deposit and or fine, (as provided for in the Regulations relating to brokers transacting business in the Islands of Bombay and Salsette), constitutes a valuable consideration.

3. We agree and bind ourselves not to pay or promise to pay commission and or brokerage to any person firm and or company not holding a broker's license granted by the association as their agents or sub-agents.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT 2 LAKHS

SIMLA FIRE HAVOC

SIMLA, June 13.

Later information regarding last night's fire on the Mall, Simla, shows that the premises of Messrs. Ghantamall Pannalal, Abdul Aziz, and Standard Book Stall (not Depot) were completely burnt down and that of Bholaram and Sons was partly burnt and partly damaged. The shops of Messrs. Uberoi and Aukim Brothers though saved from the outbreak were damaged. Special enquiries are being made as to the cause of the fire. The houses were insured and loss is estimated at over two lakhs.—A. P.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS NEAR BOMBAY

3 MEN CRUSHED TO DEATH

A series of railway accidents occurred in Bombay on Sunday which resulted in deaths of three persons. Vala Gala, a labourer employed in the Gun Carriage Yard was sleeping under a wagon to protect himself from rain. In the morning while he was still fast asleep the ballast wagons were moved to make room for a goods train when he was crushed to death.

A Purdeshi working on the railway lines at Kurla was knocked down by a train while crossing the lines on Sunday evening. Another coolie met with the same fate at Grant Road on Sunday morning while crossing the railway lines. Both the men died on the spot.

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"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true tonic food, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

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"Yes, but he has been taking Sanatogen since then, and it certainly seems to have worked wonders. His glowing cheeks, bright eyes and buoyant step simply radiate health."

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Sanatogen infuses into the blood and nerve-cells the vital elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve-energy are derived. It provides, in a natural manner, just that extra energy that makes life go with a swing.

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JURY AND ASSESSORS DECLARE "NOT GUILTY."

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 10.

The trial of Dr. Raghunath G. Pradhan, a private medical practitioner of Kurla under Sections 307 and 308 (attempt to commit murder or culpable homicide) which had been going on since Monday last in the Court of Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge of Thana and which seemed to have roused considerable interest in the town, concluded yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, the Jury bringing in an unanimous verdict of not guilty under Section 307 and the assessors being unanimously of opinion that the shooting affair was purely accidental and therefore Dr. Pradhan was also not guilty under Section 308 (I. P. C.) Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. L. G. Pradhan, Pleader, Bombay, and Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Pleader. Nasik, appeared for the accused while Mr. D. P. Vaidya, Public Prosecutor,. Thana assisted by Mr. Paul D'Souza, Pleader, Bandra, appeared for the Crown and Complainant respectively. The learned Judge has reserved his judgment till Saturday afternoon when he will pass his final orders.

FROM FRIENDS TO FOES.

The facts of the case are that the complainant, Mr. Spencer, a retired Port-Trust Officer, and Dr. Pradhan were both putting up in one and the same Bungalow at Kurla. The relations latterly became more and more strained till they eventually culminated in the unfortunate shooting incident on the 13th of November, 1926. Two complaints were filed by the accused against Mr. Spencer in the first week of November, 1926, and it appears that charges were framed on the day previous to the day of the incident. On this latter day, there was a "musical evening" at the complainant's place and the "musical genius" in the phraseology of Mr. Azad was one Mr. D'Souza who was playing on his instrument. Mr. Spencer who is 52 years old is a bachelor and the only other person present for that entertainment was his servant Dhondu.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON SERVANT.

The prosecution story appears to be that Mr. D'Souza left after 11 p.m. and Dhondu after closing all the doors went down the staircase evidently to retire to his quarters on the ground-floor. The moment Dhondu came down on the verandah, the accused opened his door, came out, caught hold of him, and began to whip him. Mr. Spencer on hearing the noise came down as far as the last but one step of the staircase and asked the accused to stop beating the servant. Immediately, the accused aiming his pistol at the complainant fired a shot wounding him in the right shoulder. The complainant was thereafter removed to the hospital where his injury was dressed and treated for 10 days and allowed to go home.

THE BULLET WENT OFF.

The defence version was that the complainant and his companions were all drunk that evening and were continuously singing and playing on the musical instrument till 11 p.m. At about 12 p.m. the complainant and his servant Dhondu came down and began to bang at the Kitchen door of the accused. They were all the while abusing Dr. Pradhan and challenging him to come out and have a fight. The accused and his wife thereupon shouted for help but as the same was not forthcoming he armed himself with a pistol took a proper care to see that it was "unloaded," opened the door and requested the complainant not to disturb him at that hour of the night. Thereupon both Mr. Spencer and his servant attacked him and threw him down. The servant sat upon his chest strangled him and the complainant also beat him. While he was thus struggling for self-defence the bullet went off accidentally and Mr. Spencer was injured. It appears the accused has forgotten to remove one of the bullets from the chamber.

The judgment would be delivered on Saturday.

DR. PRADHAN ACQUITTED

END OF THANA TRIAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 11.

Accepting the verdict of the Jury and the opinion of the assessors who both had found Dr. G. Pradhan not guilty of offences punishable under Sections 307 and 308 I.P.C., Mr. Shannon, the Sessions Judge of Thana, delivered judgment to-day acquitting Dr. Pradhan of those offences.

Mr. Devisaran the author of the article "A trip to Hell" and Gianchand editor and printer and publisher of the "Risala Vartman" which published the article will be tried under section 153 I.P.C. in the Court of Mr. F. H. Puckle, District Magistrate on Monday, June 13th 1927.—A.P.

The Prince of Wales technical school of Jorhat to open sessin in July.—A.P.

SEPARATION OF SIND

STRONG OPPOSITION OF LEADERS

KARACHI, June 13.

At a largely attended public meeting last night, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, M.L.A., Professor Chablani and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, M.L.C. spoke against the separation of Sindh from Bombay. Mr. Vishindas said that he was more against the separation of Sindh than any one could be.

Professor Chablani opposed the separation on national grounds. He declared that no proof had been adduced to show that Sindh had suffered by being linked to the Bombay Presidency. The facts, on the contrary, proved otherwise. Professor Chablani continuing, quoted figures to prove that the financial objections to the separation of Sindh were decisive and said that the province, if separated, would have to bear a burden, which, would be beyond its strength.

Mr. Jairamdas said that expectations of leaders that the Hindu-Muslim unity would result from the Bombay Pact would be disappointed just as the similar view about the result of the Lucknow Pact had had to be revised. The idea underlying the Muslim proposals was to create communal provinces and this would do more harm to the nation than even the communal electorates had so far done.—A. P.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY

WILL HINDUS LIFT THE BAN ON NON-CO-OPERATION

LAHORE, June 12.

Mr. Malik Feroze Khan, Minister for local Self-Government who was here and left to-night for Simla had a conference with Raja Narendranath regarding Hindus in the Lahore Municipality which they have boycotted. The Raja is submitting certain proposals, some of which, it is believed, may be acceptable to Government.

A growing and insistent volume of public opinion favours lifting of Hindu's non-co-operation. However the possibility of an increased seat being won by Hindus, the seat given to the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, is still in balance. Mr. Owen Roberts, a European gentleman is said to be contesting it on the ground that the Chamber seat involved taking away of one seat from Europeans. But it is pointed out that the Europeans have now four seats while they are reasonably entitled to one only. In case the Hindus cannot give up Non-co-operation Government may fill in the seats by nomination in the last resort. In that event it is unlikely the Hindus except one will hold aloof as they did last time by refusing even nominations.—Free Press.

RANGILA RASUL CASE JUDGMENT.

DEPUTATION WAIT ON PUNJAB GOVERNOR

LAHORE, June 12.

Sir Malcolm Hailey who had come here to be present on the occasion of Bakr Id left for Simla to-night.

Taking advantage of H. E.'s visit a deputation headed by Sir Abdul Quadir waited on him yesterday to represent the grievance in connection with the recent decision in what has been known as Rangila Rasul case in which Justice Mr. Dalip Singh acquitted accused on the ground that even though the publication offended the Muslims, the sentiment did not come under section 153 A. His Lordship could not see how class hatred was produced.

He E. Governor replying expressed concern at the decision and said judgment in Vichitra Jiwan Case of Allahabad and the opinion of legal advisers of Government led the authorities to bring another suitable test case which has been done by sanction of prosecution in an Amritsar case known as Rithala Marthman case. If, stated his Excellency, justice Dalip Singh's judgment stood, the legislature would be approached for modification of law.—Free Press.

OUTBREAK OF FIRE IN SIMLA

PROPERTY WORTH 3 LAKHS DESTROYED

SIMLA, June 13.

A fire broke out at midnight on the Mall (principal street) and spread to six premises, which were completely gutted. It is not yet known exactly where and how the fire originated, but it was noticed at the point where the premises of the Standard Book Depot and Messrs. Ghantamall Panna Lall, General Merchants, meet. The fire brigade was actively at work within half-an-hour of the outbreak of fire. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Salisbury, arrived on the scene and supervised the work. By 1-30 a.m. the fire had been brought under control, but it was not extinguished till 2-30 a.m. There was no loss of life, but some persons had narrow escapes. The loss of property is estimated at about three lakhs, but the property is partly covered by insurance. Among the premises burnt be those of Messrs. Bholaram and Sons, Wine Merchants, Mr. Abdul Aziz, Furrier and Dry Cleaner, and the Paris House.—A. P.

The Question

arises daily as to what to do when there is a sudden onset of a dreadful disease—whatever be its name. What to do when there is an accident—whatever be its nature. What to do when one is bitten or stung by any venomous insect—whatever he its kind ; and one has a good deal of trouble, worry, anxiety and expense to get rid of it. Let us tell you what "AMRITDHARA" is and what it can do.

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Shri Raja Narindra Chandra Sahib Bahadur C. S. I., Nadaun State writes : "There is no exaggeration that "AMRITDHARA" is true to its name. It is really an elixir of Life, never before had this world seen such a wonderful medicine. It is a MIRACLE of the Indian Ayurvedic system. India should be proud of this invention."

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Some Beauty Secrets.

By MIMOSA

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"How To Shampoo."—Try pure stallax. I think you could get as small a quantity as two or three ounces. A remarkably good shampoo is made by dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax in a cup of hot water. This cleanses the scalp well, and makes the hair very soft, glossy and wavy.

"Run Down."—If you cannot sleep well, nerves just a trifle unsettled, remember the body is like a piano and needs to be kept tuned up to concert pitch. The ideal body tuner is Iron-Ox Tiny Tonic Tablets. They strengthen and invigorate the whole system, and give instant relief from that "tired out," "done up" feeling.

"Rejuvenating The Skin."—You should not be discouraged because the face bleach you are using isn't effective; at certain seasons of the year all skins are more or less discoloured or freckled, and a face bleach is hardly adequate. A substance which I highly recommend is Mercolized Wax. It is a creamy product with wonderful absorptive properties, and in about ten days, if applied nightly, you will find that the old skin has almost imperceptibly entirely flaked off and the fresh skin underneath is apparent. This method is harmless, and the results achieved are most beneficial to one's looks and to the skin itself. About an ounce will do.

"Eyebrows and Lashes."—Have you tried brushing your eyebrows with a small soft brush ? An excellent plan is to apply mennaline to stimulate the growth of the eyebrows and lashes as well. Get only an ounce. It can be applied with the finger-tip. I think you will find that your brows and lashes will soon become more luxuriant after such treatment.

"Annoying Perspiration."—For the offensive perspiration odour you complain of I would by all means use a little white pergol; applied to the affected surface with the finger-tips, it will instantly stop the trouble.

"Stimulating Hair Growth."—You should follow the instructions given in this article, and in addition make up a good hair and scalp tonic. Take an ounce of boramum and mix it with a quarter pint of bay rum; rub into the scalp occasionally. It stimulates the growth of hair and prevents dandruff. You will soon see marked improvement in the general condition of your hair.

"A Graceful Figure."—Clynol Berries will do for you what they have done for hundreds of others like you. Quickly, easily, and with absolute safety you can remove all traces of fat without exercises, starvation diet, or the weakening effects of fat-reducing baths. Three or four Clynol Berries taken daily, one after each meal, will, in a few short weeks, reduce your figure to its original graceful proportions. The chemist either keeps or can easily procure them.

"Removing Unsightly Hair."—Powdered pleminol is the most practical thing with which to remove the superfluous hair. Apply it directly to the surface affected, and the hair will wilt so that it can be rubbed off in two or three minutes, leaving no trace. An ounce will last quite a long time.

"Avoiding Rouge."—Yes, I agree with you that rouge is easily detected, but because of that you need not be without colour. It seems essential in a few cases like yours. There is a powder, very little known to the public, called colliandum, which blends so remarkably with the skin that its use cannot be detected. Of course, some skins require very little colour, and you must be careful to know your style.

"A Soap Hint."—Pilenta is a very good complexion soap that has been recommended to me by many who find its use delightful. It has a very soothing effect on the skin, and at the same time it is a good cleanser. I have not found as good a one, as yet.

"Improving the Lips."—A poor circulation is usually the cause of that blue, bloodless appearance of the lips you complain of, and for troubles of that kind you should consult your physician. But why let an old-fashioned prejudice keep you from seeking a harmless artificial aid temporarily ? A soft stick of prolactum applied to the lips gives a beautiful and perfectly natural colour and prevents dryness.

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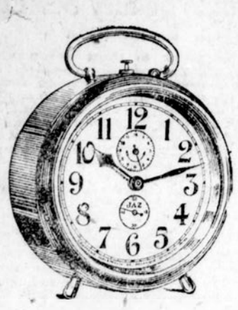

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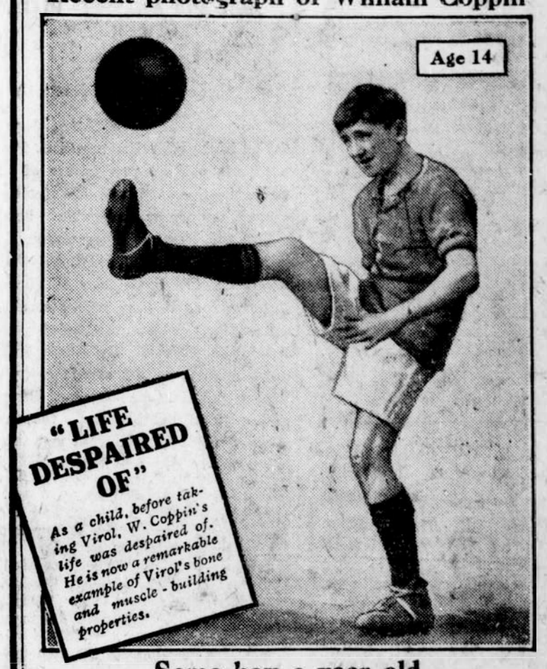
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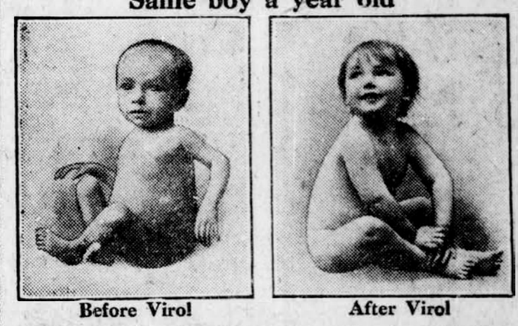

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